

STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA

OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL



Nicholas J. Spaeth
Attorney General

Criminal Justice Training and Statistics Division

CRIME IN NORTH DAKOTA: 1985

A Summary of Uniform Crime Report Data

Nicholas J. Spaeth
Attorney General

Report Prepared By
Douglas R. Arnts
Research Analyst

1986

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Sincere appreciation is extended to the North Dakota sheriffs and chiefs of police for their contributions to the North Dakota Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

INTRODUCTION

The North Dakota Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Program was established in response to the need for timely, accurate, and reliable reporting of the number and nature of crimes. The data obtained through the UCR Program serve as a set of uniformly defined criminal statistics for inter-agency, interstate, or national comparisons.

Report on Crime in North Dakota, 1985 is the result of a comprehensive analysis of the Uniform Crime Reports. It is intended to serve as a summary of statistics on crime in the counties and state of North Dakota and to provide legislators, government administrators (state, county, and city), law enforcement officials, the judiciary, and the general public with the most complete, reliable information available on reported criminal activity in North Dakota.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Acknowledgement.....	i
Introduction.....	iii
Table of Contents.....	v
List of Tables.....	vii
List of Figures.....	viii
North Dakota Crime Summary, 1985.....	xi
North Dakota UCR Program.....	xiii
Crime Index Offenses.....	1
Property Crime and Violent Crime.....	3
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter.....	15
Forcible Rape.....	20
Robbery.....	23
Aggravated Assault.....	27
Larceny/Theft.....	30
Burglary.....	34
Motor Vehicle Theft.....	37
Clearances.....	41
Arrests.....	47
Property Loss to Crime.....	57
Index Crime by Contributor.....	63
Individual Jurisdictions.....	65
Judicial Districts.....	69
Rural-Urban.....	70
East-West.....	73

Appendices.....	75
Appendix A: Sample Forms Used by Local Law Enforcement Agencies to Report to UCR Program.....	77
Appendix B: UCR Offense Definitions.....	83
Appendix C: Population Statistics.....	89
Appendix D: Number and Rate of Index Offenses by Reporting Jurisdiction.....	93
Appendix E: UCR Reporting, 1985, Percent Contributions Reported by Jurisdiction.....	99
Appendix F: U.S. Crime Index Totals.....	103
Appendix G: Number of Full-Time Law Enforcement Employees, by UCR Reporting Agency.....	107

LIST OF TABLES

	<u>Page</u>
I. Crime Index Offenses, Percent Change in Crime Rate: North Dakota, 1971-1985.....	9
II. Percent Change in Index Crime Rate: North Dakota, 1971-1985.....	11
III. Characteristics of Murders/Non-negligent Manslaughters: North Dakota, 1985.....	15
IV. Index Offenses Reported Statewide by Offense: North Dakota, 1985.....	18
V. Robbery by Type of Weapon Used: North Dakota, 1985.....	24
VI. Larceny/Theft by Type of Property: North Dakota, 1985.....	32
VII. Burglary by Location and Time of Occurrence: North Dakota, 1985.....	35
VIII. Index Offenses Cleared: North Dakota, 1977-1985.....	43
IX. Adults and Juveniles Arrested: North Dakota, 1977-1985.....	50
X. Race of Persons Arrested: North Dakota, 1985.....	52
XI. Arrests by Age, Sex, and Offense: North Dakota, 1985.....	53
XII. Property Loss to Crime: North Dakota, 1977-1985.....	59
XIII. Property Stolen and Recovered, by Type of Property: North Dakota, 1985.....	60
XIV. Value of Property Stolen, by Offense Type: North Dakota, 1985.....	62
XV. UCR Reporting Counties Ranked by Crime Rate, 1985.....	66
XVI. UCR Reporting Cities Ranked by Crime Rate, 1985.....	68
XVII. Rural-Urban Crime Distribution: North Dakota, 1982-1985.....	71
XVIII. UCR Crime Index Offenses by East-West Areas: North Dakota, 1977; 1980-1985.....	74

LIST OF FIGURES

	<u>Page</u>
I. Index Crime in North Dakota, 1970-1985.....	12
II. Crime Clock Display of Index Offenses: North Dakota, 1985.....	13
III. Violent and Property Index Crime in North Dakota, 1970-1985.....	14
IV. Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter in North Dakota, 1970-1985.....	17
V. Rape in North Dakota, 1970-1985.....	20
VI. Robbery in North Dakota, 1970-1985.....	23
VII. Robbery by Type of Victim: North Dakota, 1985.....	26
VIII. Aggravated Assault by Type of Weapon: North Dakota, 1985.....	28
IX. Aggravated Assault in North Dakota, 1970-1985.....	29
X. Larceny/Theft by Monetary Value: North Dakota, 1985.....	31
XI. Larceny/Theft in North Dakota, 1970-1985.....	33
XII. Burglary by Type of Entry: North Dakota, 1985.....	34
XIII. Burglary in North Dakota, 1970-1985.....	36
XIV. Motor Vehicle Theft in North Dakota, 1970-1985.....	38
XV. Motor Vehicle Theft by Type of Vehicle: North Dakota, 1985.....	39
XVI. Clearances by Offense: North Dakota, 1984 and 1985.....	45
XVII. Persons Arrested, by Sex: North Dakota, 1985.....	51
XVIII. Value of Property Stolen and Recovered: North Dakota, 1985.....	61
XIX. Index Crime by Judicial District: North Dakota, 1985.....	69

	<u>Page</u>
XX. Total Statewide Index Offenses, Percent Attributed to Each Judicial District: North Dakota, 1985.....	72
XXI. Western North Dakota Energy Development Area.....	73

NORTH DAKOTA CRIME SUMMARY, 1985

- There were 18,159 index offenses reported in 1985, an increase of 3.9 percent from the 17,479 index offenses reported in 1984.
- Violent index crime again totalled to only 2 percent of reported index crime with property crime accounting for the other 98 percent.
- The index crime rate per 1,000 population was 26.47. The index crime rate rose almost 4 percent from 1984 to 1985.
- North Dakota's index crime rate has consistently remained at less than one-half of the national rate throughout the past 13 years.
- While just over one-half of the state's population is "rural," the rural areas contributed only 22 percent of total reported index crime.
- Larceny/thefts accounted for about 78 percent of reported index crime with 14,144 offenses.
- Over 25 percent of total index crime was reported cleared in 1985, a slight increase over the 1984 clearance rate which stood at nearly 24 percent.
- Law enforcement agencies reported 27,456 arrests in 1985, an arrest rate of 40 per 1,000 population. Twenty percent of arrests were persons aged under 18 years.
- Fifty-six percent (10,097) of all persons reported arrested were aged 18 to 24 years.
- Over \$8.1 million dollars worth of property was reported lost to crime in 1985 with 45 percent of that amount being recovered by law enforcement officials.

NORTH DAKOTA UCR PROGRAM

The North Dakota Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program involves the collection, compilation, and analysis of crime and arrest statistics reported by the various local law enforcement agencies throughout the state. Fifty-one sheriffs' departments and the following police departments reported to the North Dakota UCR Program in 1985: Bismarck, Bowman, Carrington, Devils Lake, Dickinson, Ellendale, Fargo, Grafton, Grand Forks, Harvey, Hazen, Hillsboro, Jamestown, Langdon, Mandan, Mayville, Minot, Rugby, UND, Valley City, Wahpeton, Watford City, West Fargo, and Williston. In addition to the 75 agencies reporting directly, most smaller police departments report to their county sheriff's office for inclusion in that report. Any cities which contract for law enforcement services are accounted for in the report of the contractor agency, usually the county sheriff's department. Counties and cities not reporting any crimes during the period were Griggs County, Lisbon, and Sioux County.

None of the several tribal law enforcement agencies reported to the North Dakota UCR Program in 1985.

The federal counterpart of the North Dakota UCR Program is the National UCR Program under the direction of the FBI. The UCR Program has been used nationally and in North Dakota for many years to measure the extent, distribution, and fluctuation of crime through a crime index. The crime index is not an absolute measure, but rather an indication of the amount and type of crime occurring in any given jurisdiction. The index is composed of seven crimes recognized as the most serious crimes in our society and the most frequently reported to law enforcement. The seven crimes are subclassified as follows to provide for comparison and contrast amongst types of crime:

Violent Crime:	Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter
	Rape
	Robbery
	Aggravated Assault

Property Crime:	Burglary
	Larceny
	Motor Vehicle Theft

Federally, a Modified Crime Index is also calculated. This includes arson as the fourth property crime and the eighth index offense. Data on arson is not included in this report; however, a separate report on arson in North Dakota will be available later in the year following assessment of that data.

In the UCR Program, if multiple index offenses are committed, only the most serious is recorded. Prior to an offense becoming recorded in the UCR Program, it must first be brought to the attention of local law enforcement officials and then must be

reported by these local agencies to the UCR Program. Therefore, the UCR Program can only reflect crime indirectly in its reports as the statistics gathered in the program are based on reported offenses only. No one can state precisely how much crime goes unreported each year. Reporting of crimes depends on several factors, including actual perception of an act as being a crime, the probability of loss of status for reporting (as in cases of rape), and the perceived probability of action on the part of the law enforcement agency contacted.

In 1985, the participating law enforcement agencies were responsible for completing their own crime reports and submitting them monthly to the Attorney General's Office, CJTS Division.* Several types of data are gathered, including:

Offense Data

- The number of known crime index offenses.
- Type and value of stolen property.
- Additional information on homicides and arsons.
- Law enforcement officers killed or assaulted.

Arrest and Clearance
Data

- Numbers and types of index offenses cleared.
- Numbers and types of index offenses cleared involving juveniles.
- Numbers of persons arrested by offense.
- Characteristics (age, sex, race) of persons arrested.

To allow for comparison among several geographic and/or jurisdictional areas with differing populations, or to allow comparison across time of an area undergoing population fluctuations, the UCR Program provides for the calculations of crime rates to remove any potential biases created by population differences. Since a rate relates the incidence of activity to population, it is possible to measure annual fluctuations in criminal activity by comparing rates of crime reported in any given year with those reported in other years. Federally, UCR crime index rates are calculated based on the number of reported offenses per 100,000 population. Since North Dakota is a rural state with a relatively small population, this report will sometimes present crime rates per 1,000 population:

$$\frac{\text{Number of Known Offenses}}{\text{Population}} \times 1,000 = \text{Crime Rate Per 1,000 Population}$$

*Samples of the forms used by local law enforcement agencies can be found in Appendix A.

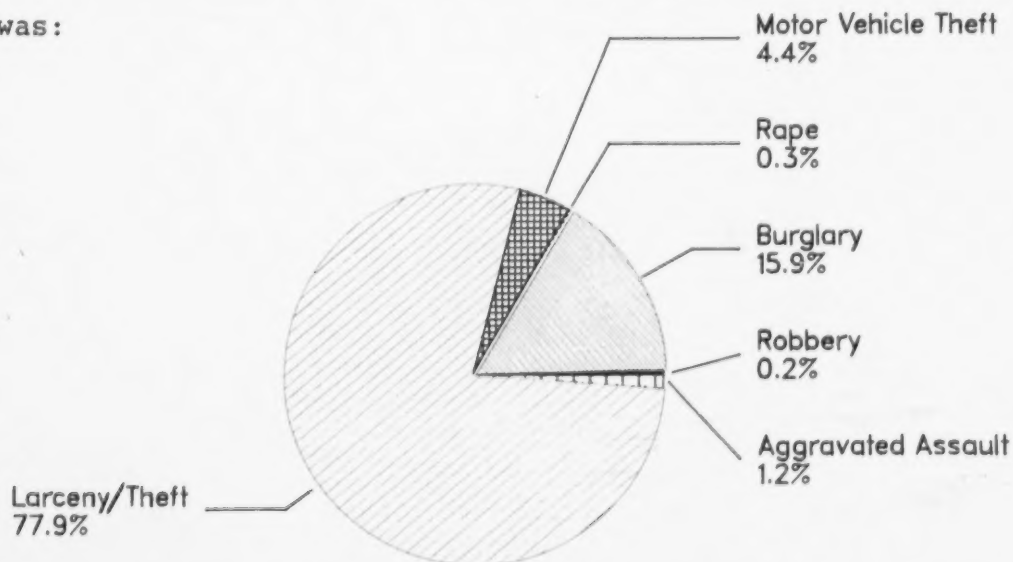
In order to directly compare the data presented here with data from other states or federal data, one would simply move the decimal point two places to the right to show the crime rate per 100,000 population as it is shown in those reports.

CRIME INDEX OFFENSES



Property Crime and Violent Crime

Property crimes (burglary, larceny/theft, and motor vehicle theft) accounted for approximately 98 percent of total reported index crime in North Dakota in 1985 with the four violent index offenses (murder/non-negligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) making up the remaining 2 percent. This proportion has remained relatively constant over the past several years. Nationally, however, approximately 10 percent of the index crimes reported are violent. North Dakota has not only maintained a crime rate of only approximately one-half of the national average, but also, within that lower rate, has maintained a small percentage of violent crime. The proportion of each index offense to the total number of reported index offenses in North Dakota in 1985 was:



(The proportion of Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter to the total number of reported index offenses was barely 0.1%. Consequently, the pie slice representing this index offense was too small for the graphics printer to recognize.)

STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA

Index Offenses Reported to Police
1985

	<u>Offense Category</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>% Change</u>
1.	Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter	12	9	- 25%
2.	Forcible Rape			
	A. Rape by Force	58	39	- 33%
	B. Attempts	29	12	- 59%
	Total	87	51	- 41%
3.	Robbery			
	A. Firearm	14	15	+ 7%
	B. Knife or Cutting Instrument	9	4	- 56%
	C. Other Dangerous Weapon	6	4	- 33%
	Total Armed	29	23	- 21%
	D. Strong Arm - No Weapon	21	20	- 5%
	Total	50	43	- 14%
4.	Aggravated Assault			
	A. Firearm	33	14	- 58%
	B. Knife or Cutting Instrument	36	33	- 8%
	C. Other Dangerous Weapon	24	18	- 25%
	D. Hands, Fists, Feet, etc.	119	156	+ 31%
	Total	212	221	+ 4%
	Violent Crime Total	361	324	- 10%
5.	Burglary			
	A. Forcible Entry	1,622	1,916	+ 18%
	B. Unlawful Entry - No Force	783	696	- 11%
	C. Attempted Forcible Entry	292	277	- 5%
	Total	2,697	2,889	+ 7%
6.	Theft (Except Motor Vehicle Theft)	13,682	14,144	+ 3%
7.	Motor Vehicle Theft			
	A. Autos	391	419	+ 7%
	B. Trucks and Buses	162	165	+ 2%
	C. Other Vehicles	186	218	+ 17%
	Total	739	802	+ 9%
	Property Crime Total	17,118	17,835	+ 4%
	Crime Index Offense Total (Excluding Arson)	17,479	18,159	+ 4%

Property crimes, including burglary, larceny/theft, and motor vehicle theft, totaled 17,835 reported incidents in 1985: 717, or 4 percent more than were reported in 1984. The statewide statistics indicate, however, that there was an increase of 692 property crimes reported in the western one-third of North Dakota, while jurisdictions in the eastern two-thirds of the state recorded an increase of 25 property offenses when compared to 1984. This indicates a marked difference between the 18 western-most counties in the state, generally, and the rest of the state. In this western region, reported property crimes increased 16 percent over the previous year, while the remainder of the state experienced an overall .2 percent increase in reported property offenses.

All counties in the western one-third of the state did not contribute to this decrease, nor did all of the major reporting cities in that area show an increase over the 1984 statistics. Likewise, all reporting jurisdictions in the eastern two-thirds of the state did not experience increases in property crime activity. The statistics indicate general tendencies for the two areas for 1985.

Violent crimes, by contrast, were reported 10 percent less frequently in 1985 than in the previous year; however, that decrease was most noticeable in the western one-third of the state. There were a total of 324 of these offenses reported throughout North Dakota in 1985, 37 less than were reported in 1984.

For the most part, the western part of the state has seen an increase in the percentage of total statewide property offenses in recent years. In 1977, for instance, these 18 western counties, with 30 percent of the state's population, reported 23 percent of total property crimes in the state; in 1980, 26 percent; in 1981, 29 percent; and in 1982 and 1983, 31% and 32% respectively. In 1984, however, there was a marked decrease in the percentage of statewide property offenses attributed to the western parts of the state, the total being only 25 percent. This year, however, the total percentage is again on the increase, standing at 28 percent.

As is demonstrated by the slight decrease this year in violent crime reports, North Dakota will yet maintain one of the lowest violent crime rates in the nation. Also, as is traditional, violent crimes reported in North Dakota represent only about 2 percent of all reported crimes. Nationally, 10 percent of all crimes reported are in the violent category.

With regard to specific offenses, there was a decrease across the state in reported rape offenses, from 87 in 1984 to 51 in 1985. There were 43 robberies in 1985 and 221 serious assaults, compared to 50 robberies and 212 assaults in 1984. The number of robberies and assaults, however, when compared to the 1977 statistics, show significant decreases. In 1977, 87 robberies and 285 assaults were reported.

Burglary increased by 7 percent in 1985, rising from 2,697 to 2,889 reported cases. This net increase of 192 reported burglary

offenses results from the counties in the western one-third of the state reporting 29 more burglaries than in 1984, as well as an increase of 163 burglaries over last year reported by the other two-thirds of the state. Larceny/theft is the largest UCR category. It includes such crimes as shoplifting, thefts of articles from automobiles, and thefts of motor vehicle parts and accessories, bicycle thefts, and thefts from buildings and coin-operated machines. There were 14,144 of these crimes reported in 1985 and 13,682 in 1984, a net increase of 462 offenses. But, as a region, the eastern two-thirds of the state reported 150 fewer cases than the 1984 figure, while the western one-third of the state reported 612 more offenses than in 1984. This indicates disproportionate increases being reported by at least some of the agencies in the western part of the state.

Motor vehicle thefts increased substantially in western North Dakota during 1985, and increased overall in the rest of the state for a total increase of about 9 percent. There were 802 thefts of motor vehicles reported in 1985, compared to 739 in 1984. This net increase is derived primarily from an increase of 51 motor vehicle thefts in western North Dakota, though the rest of the state saw an increase of 12 motor vehicle thefts from 1984 to 1985.

There were 18,159 index offenses reported in 1985 in North Dakota. This represents an increase of about 4 percent over the 17,479 offenses reported in 1984. There was an increase of 46 percent in the number of offenses reported from 1971 to 1985. (In 1971,

there were 12,440 crime index offenses reported in North Dakota while by 1985, this figure had risen to 18,159.)

Since North Dakota's population also has undergone a series of changes during this period, a year-to-year comparison of number of offenses does not necessarily produce a complete, accurate assessment of the changing level of crime in the 14 years since 1971. A rate of crime, based on population, is shown in Table I. Looking at that table, it becomes obvious that the crime index rate has not always correspondingly increased with increases in total numbers of offenses, since population has also fluctuated.

TABLE I

Crime Index Offenses: Percent Change in Crime Rate
North Dakota, 1971-1985

Year	Population ¹	Crime Index Offenses		Percent Change in Rate
		Number	Rate ²	
1971	627,000	12,440 ³	19.84	
1972	631,000	12,563 ³	19.91	0.4%
1973	632,000	13,302	21.05	5.7
1974	634,000	13,760	21.70	3.1
1975	638,000	14,841	23.26	7.2
1976	645,000	16,162	25.06	7.7
1977	649,000	16,205	24.97	-3.6
1978	651,000	15,595	23.96	-4.0
1979	652,000	17,931	27.50	14.8
1980	652,700	19,324	29.61	7.7
1981	652,200	19,681	30.18	1.9
1982	670,000	17,601	26.27	-13.0
1983	680,000	18,007	26.48	0.8
1984	686,000	17,479	25.48	-3.9
1985	686,000	18,159	26.46	+3.9

¹Population figures used here are newly revised annual estimates from the Bureau of the Census. These figures were revised using both the 1970 and 1980 Census counts.

²Rate is calculated as the number of crimes reported per 1,000 population. See section entitled "North Dakota UCR Program" at the beginning of this report for a more complete explanation.

³Prior to 1973, the larceny/theft category among the seven index crimes included only those offenses \$50.00 and over. In 1973, this category was expanded to include all larceny theft without regard to dollar value. These figures have been adjusted to include an estimate of larceny/theft offenses under \$50.00

The largest increase since 1971 in the annual crime index rate in North Dakota occurred in 1979 with an increase of over 14 percent while the most substantial decrease showed in 1982. The reasons for these fluctuations cannot be pinpointed exactly. It is important to remember that these statistics reflect crime only indirectly as they are based on reported offenses. Some fluctuation may occur as a result of a change in the reporting habits of citizens and/or law enforcement agencies. Persons may be encouraged to report offenses through various prevention and awareness programs. Another potential variable in the relative accuracy of these statistics is the perceived probability of action on the part of law enforcement. Table II presents the annual index crime rates in terms of the percent of change (increase or decrease) between 1985 and each of the previous ten years. Although there has been some change in the state's crime index rate each year, it has consistently remained at only approximately one-half of the national crime rate. For comparisons with the rest of the states, see Appendix F, "U.S. Crime Index Totals."

TABLE II
Percent Change in Index Crime Rate
North Dakota, 1971-1985

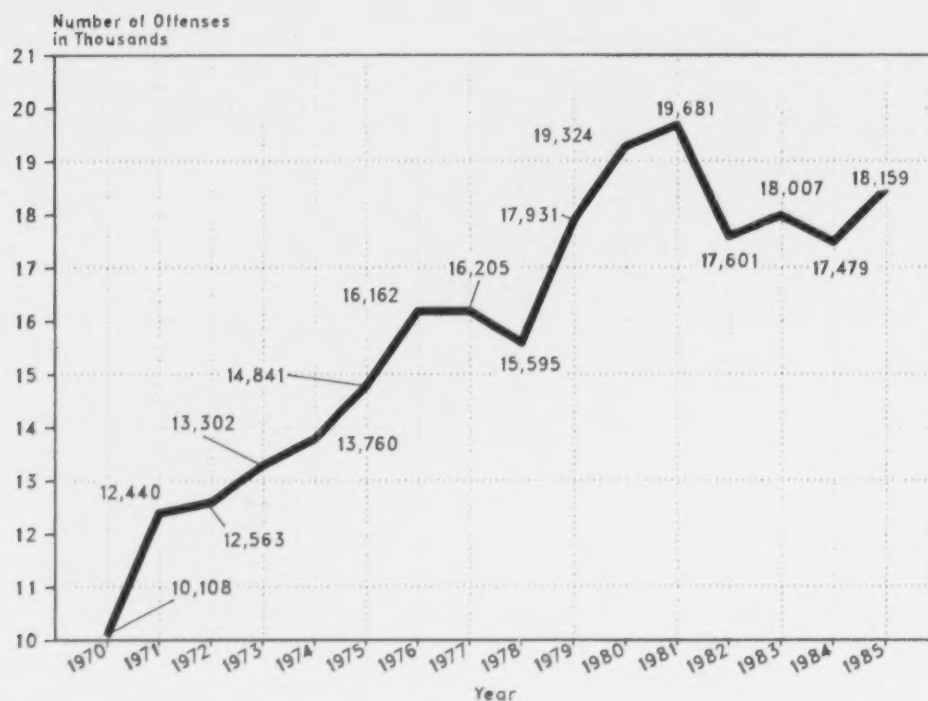
<u>Base Year</u>	<u>Crime Rate¹ During Base Year</u>	<u>Percent Change From Base Year</u>
1971	19.84	0%
1972	19.91	0.4
1973	21.05	6
1974	21.70	9
1975	23.26	17
1976	25.06	26
1977	24.97	26
1978	23.96	21
1979	27.50	39
1980	29.61	49
1981	30.18	52
1982	26.27	32
1983	26.48	33
1984	25.48	28
1985	26.46	33

¹Rate calculated per 1,000 population. For a complete explanation of crime rates, see section entitled "North Dakota UCR Program."

Figure I presents a graph of a 16-year trend of reported index crimes in North Dakota (1970 through 1985). As indicated, 1981 represents the largest number of offenses listed in this report. From 1981 to 1985, a slight decrease overall in the number of offenses appears.

FIGURE I

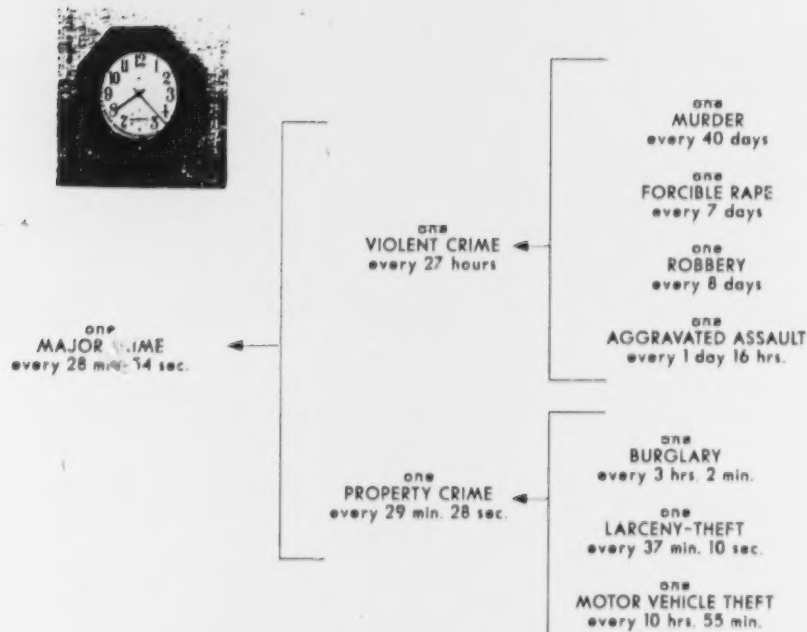
Index Crime
in North Dakota
1970 - 1985



Another way to review the changes in the number of index offenses reported in North Dakota over the past several years utilizes an annual crime clock. This mode of display should not be construed to imply a regularity in the commission of crime but rather as an attempt to represent an annual ratio of crime to fixed crime intervals by showing the relative frequency of occurrence of the index offenses.

FIGURE II

North Dakota Crime Clock 1985

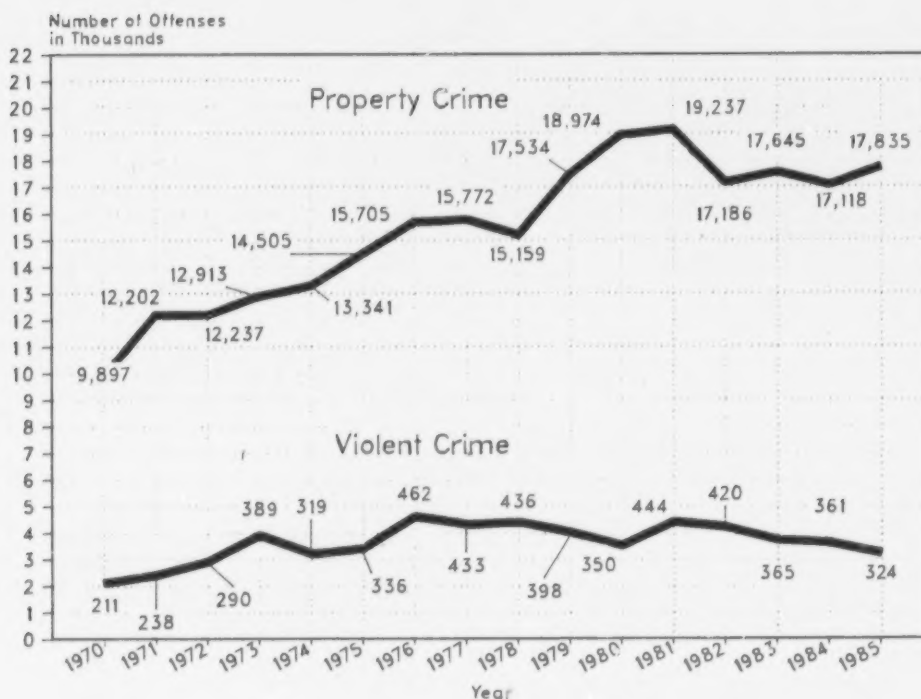


For a discussion of crime by location, see the section of this report entitled "Index Crimes by Contributor."

Figure III presents a graph showing actual numbers of reported violent and property index crimes annually for the past 16 years. As expected, property crime totals are much larger than the violent crime totals. Violent crime totals have experienced a yearly decline in the period 1981 to 1985. Property crime totals also have, with the exception of the years 1983 and 1985, experienced a slight overall decrease from 1981 to 1985.

FIGURE III

Violent and Property Index Crime
in North Dakota
1970-1985



The actual numbers of reported incidents of each of the seven crime index offenses are shown in Table III. Property crimes totaled to 17,835 offenses in 1985, a 4 percent increase over the 17,118 reported in 1984. Larceny/thefts accounted for 80 percent of the reported property crimes and about 78 percent of all index crime with 14,144 incidents. The 2,889 burglaries reported statewide in 1985 amounted to about 16 percent of the total property index offenses while the 802 motor vehicle thefts made up the remaining 4 percent of the property crime total.

TABLE III
Index Offenses Reported Statewide
by Offense
North Dakota, 1985

Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	9
Rape	51
Robbery	43
Aggravated Assault	221
Violent Crime Subtotal	324
Burglary	2,889
Larceny/Theft	14,144
Motor Vehicle Theft	802
Property Crime Subtotal	17,835
Total Index Offenses	18,159

There were 324 violent index offenses reported statewide in 1985, 37 less than in the previous year. The 221 aggravated assaults totaled to 68 percent of the reported violent index offenses but only 1.2 percent of all reported index crime. (As previously stated, all violent crime accounts for only about 2 percent of

total reported index crime in North Dakota.) The 43 robberies made up just over 13 percent of reported violent index crime while the 51 reported rapes accounted for 15.7 percent. The remaining 2.8 percent of total reported violent crimes were murder/non-negligent manslaughter, of which 9 cases were reported to the North Dakota UCR Program in 1985.

Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter - Defined as the "willful killing of one human being by another"; these offenses do not include deaths caused by gross negligence but include all others which are not the result of physical illness, accident, or suicide.

There were 9 murders/non-negligent manslaughters known to the North Dakota UCR Program in 1985. Table IV summarizes the circumstances of these crimes.

TABLE IV
Characteristics of Murders/Non-Negligent Manslaughters
North Dakota, 1985

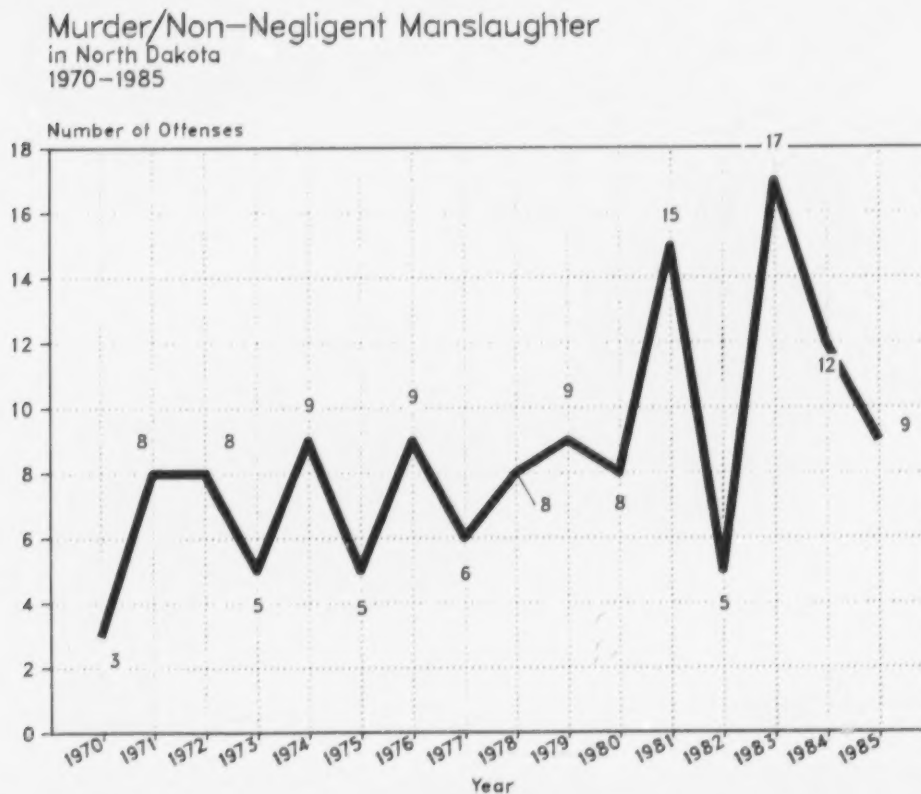
Location and Date of Incident	Victim(s)		Assailant(s)		Weapon Used	Relationship of Victim to Assailant	Circumstances
	Age	Sex	Age	Sex			
Feb. 8 Ward Co.	75	M	20	M	.22 Cal. & Sharp Instr. .22 Cal. & Sharp Instr.	Acquaintance	Victims shot in apparent robbery in farm home.
	66	F	25	M		Acquaintance	Throats slashed.
Feb. 11 Bismarck	24	M	24	M	Knife	Acquaintance	Man stabbed in fight with two brothers in an apartment. Died 13 days later.
			25	M			
March 29 New Town Ft. Berthold Reservation	29	M	26	M	Fists & Feet	Unknown	Man evicted from a bar for drunken behavior, later found beaten to death in an alley.
Jan. 11 Belcourt Ft. Berthold Reservation	82	M	25	M	Fists & Feet	Unknown	Victim beaten in apparent robbery.
			31	M			
			24	M			
April 21 Ashley	52	F	57	M	Shotgun	Wife	Victim shot by husband while arguing about offender's drinking problems. Offender kept police at bay for 3 hours then shot himself.
July 3 Fargo	21	M	24	M	Handgun	Neighbor	Victim shot in an altercation over a loud party.
July 25 Walsh Co.	62	M	32	M	20 Gauge Shotgun	Father	Son shot father, then shot himself.
Nov. 12 Fargo	37	M	Unknown		Unknown	Unknown	Victim found along railroad tracks and first thought to have been struck by a train -- later determined to be homicide.

See Appendix D for further information about murder/non-negligent manslaughter by reporting jurisdictions. For information on arrests and clearances concerning these offenses, see the sections of this report under these titles.

The rate per 1,000 population for murder/non-negligent manslaughter in North Dakota was 1.3 in 1985 as compared to 1.7 in 1984.

Figure IV presents a 16-year trend for murder/non-negligent manslaughter in North Dakota. While the total number of offenses fluctuates yearly, the greatest changes were experienced in 1982 and 1983. The total number of murder/non-negligent manslaughter offenses dropped 67 percent from 1981 to 1982, from 15 to 5 offenses. In 1983, the number of offenses increased 240 percent from 1982, from 5 to 17 total offenses. Subsequently, in 1984, the number dropped from 17 to 12, while this year's offenses decreased 25 percent, from 12 to 9.

FIGURE IV



Forcible Rape - The UCR Program defines forcible rape as the "carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will." Assaults and attempts to commit rape by force or threat of force are included. Carnal abuse, rape without force (statutory rape), and other sex offenses are not included.

There were 51 forcible rape incidents reported in North Dakota in 1985, a decrease from the 87 reported in 1984. Rape was one of three violent index offenses to show a decrease in number of incidents reported. Aggravated assault, discussed later, showed the only increase. Over 76 percent (39 incidents) were rapes by force while the remaining 12 incidents were reported as assaults with intent to rape.

FIGURE V

Rape
in North Dakota
1970-1985



Figure V, on the previous page, shows the actual number of reported rapes annually from 1970 through 1985. With the exception of this year, a continued gradually rising trend has been experienced since 1981.

Rape is recognized as one of the most under-reported of all index offenses, primarily because of the victims' fear of their assailants and their embarrassment over the incidents. It is difficult to establish a rate of occurrence for forcible rape since due to societal constraints the number of unreported incidents may be as great or greater in any given year than the number of reported offenses.

Since by UCR definition the victims of rape are always female, a rate of occurrence for reported rapes is calculated based only on the female population. The population of North Dakota for 1985 was listed at 686,000. The number of females living in the state was estimated by halving this figure, giving an at-risk population of 343,000 females. There were .14 rapes reported per 1,000 females, or 14.9 rapes per 100,000 females in 1985, as compared with 25.4 reported per 100,000 population in 1984. The FBI's nationwide UCR statistics reported a rate for rape of 36.6 per 100,000 females in 1985.

Thirty-five of the 51 reported rapes were cleared by arrest or exceptional means in 1985 for a clearance rate of 69 percent. In 1984, 50 of the 87 reported incidents were cleared for a rate of 58 percent. There were 50 arrests reported for rape in 1985.

None of these were arrests of juveniles. More information on arrests and clearances is available in the section of this report so entitled.

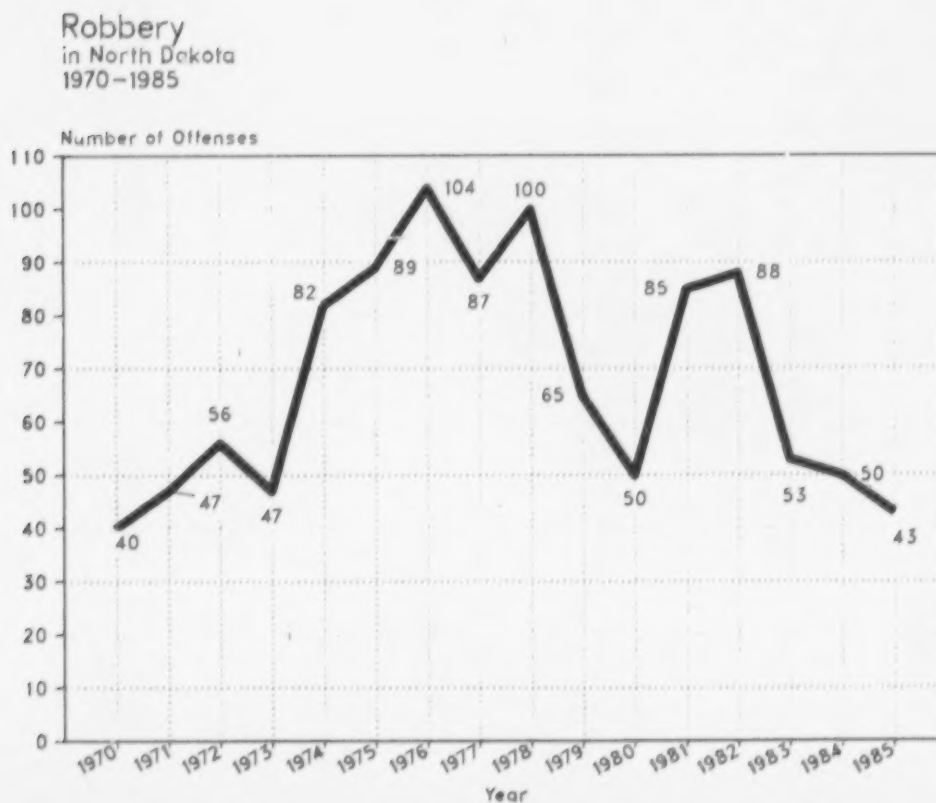
Statewide, reported rapes accounted for only 0.3 percent of total index crime and 16 percent of reported violent index crime. The only offense-types to hold smaller percentages of reported index crime were murder/non-negligent manslaughter and robbery.

Predictably, most reported rapes occurred in the more populated cities and their surrounding counties. For information on the number and rates of rapes reported by any specific jurisdiction, see Appendix D, "Index Offenses by Jurisdiction."

Robbery - Defined as "the taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force, threat of force or violence, and/or putting the victim into a state of fear."

As with each of the violent index offense categories in North Dakota, the actual number of robberies reported is comparatively low. Figure VI graphs the actual number of robberies reported in the state annually from 1970 through 1985. There were 43 robberies reported in 1985 as compared with 50 in 1984 and 40 in 1970. Almost every year there have been significant changes in the number of offenses. Most particularly, 1974 and 1979 have shown a large increase and a large decrease respectively.

FIGURE VI



The UCR Program categorizes robberies both by type of weapon used and by type of victim (i.e., individual, commercial, household, etc.). Table V provides a breakdown of reported robberies by type of weapon. Forty percent, or 20 of the reported robberies involved the use of hands, fists, etc., as weapons and another 30 percent, or 15, involved the use of firearms. In 1982, 1983, and 1984, the personal weapons (hands, fists, feet) also accounted for 40 percent or more of weapons used in robberies, with firearms over 24 percent in these years. Nationally, the breakdown by type of weapon used in robberies also shows personal weapons as the largest category (42.2) followed by firearms (35.3).

TABLE V
Robbery by Type of Weapon Used
North Dakota, 1985

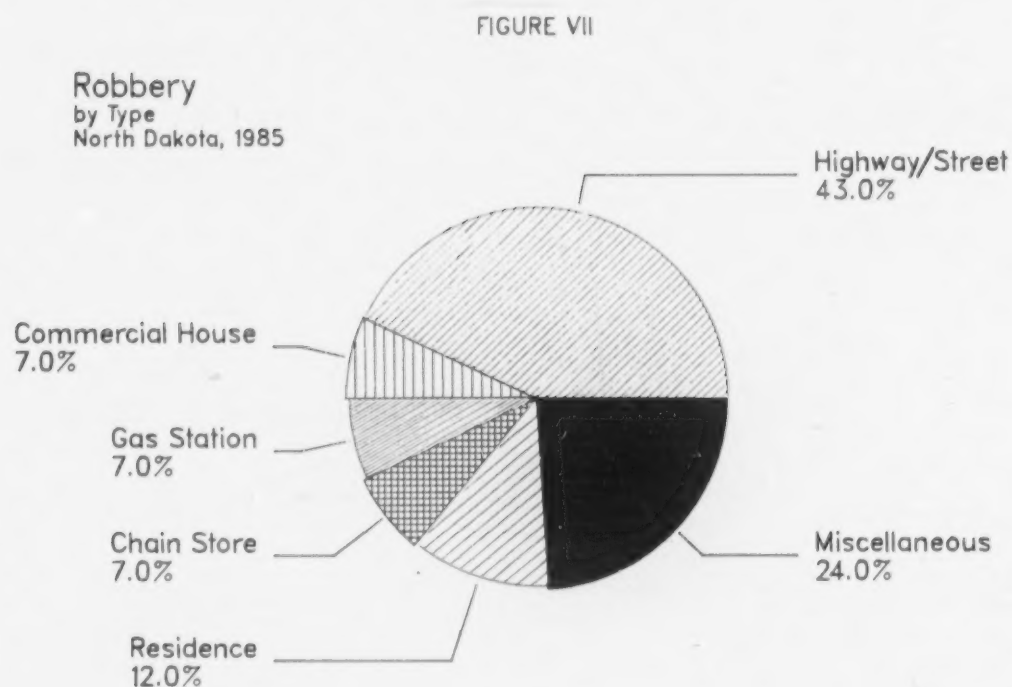
<u>Type of Weapon</u>	<u>Number of Reported Incidents</u>	<u>Percent of Total Reported Robbery Offenses</u>
Firearm	15	30%
Knife or Cutting Instrument	4	8%
Hands, Fists, etc.	20	40%
Other Weapons	<u>4</u>	<u>8%</u>
TOTAL	43	86%

The robbery rate was .06 per 1,000 persons or 6 per 100,000 population in North Dakota in 1985 as compared with 7 per 100,000 population in 1984. Nationally, the 1985 rate was 208 per 100,000 inhabitants. See Appendix D for individual jurisdictions' robbery rates.

The clearance rate for robberies went from 38 percent in 1984 to 30 percent in 1985. As stated previously, the number of reported robberies declined during this time. There were 13 incidents of robberies cleared by arrest in 1985 as compared to 19 incidents cleared in 1984. For information comparing clearance rates for robbery with those of other index offenses, see the section of this report entitled, "Clearances."

There were 26 arrests reported for robbery in North Dakota in 1985; 25 males and 1 female. All of the 26 persons were adults. For further information on arrests for robbery as compared with other offenses, see "Arrests" in this report.

Figure VII presents a breakdown of reported robberies by type of victim. Forty-three percent (18 incidents) of reported robberies were highway/street (i.e., the individual "stick up"). Almost 25 percent (10 incidents) were of a miscellaneous nature with the remainder being divided among several categories.



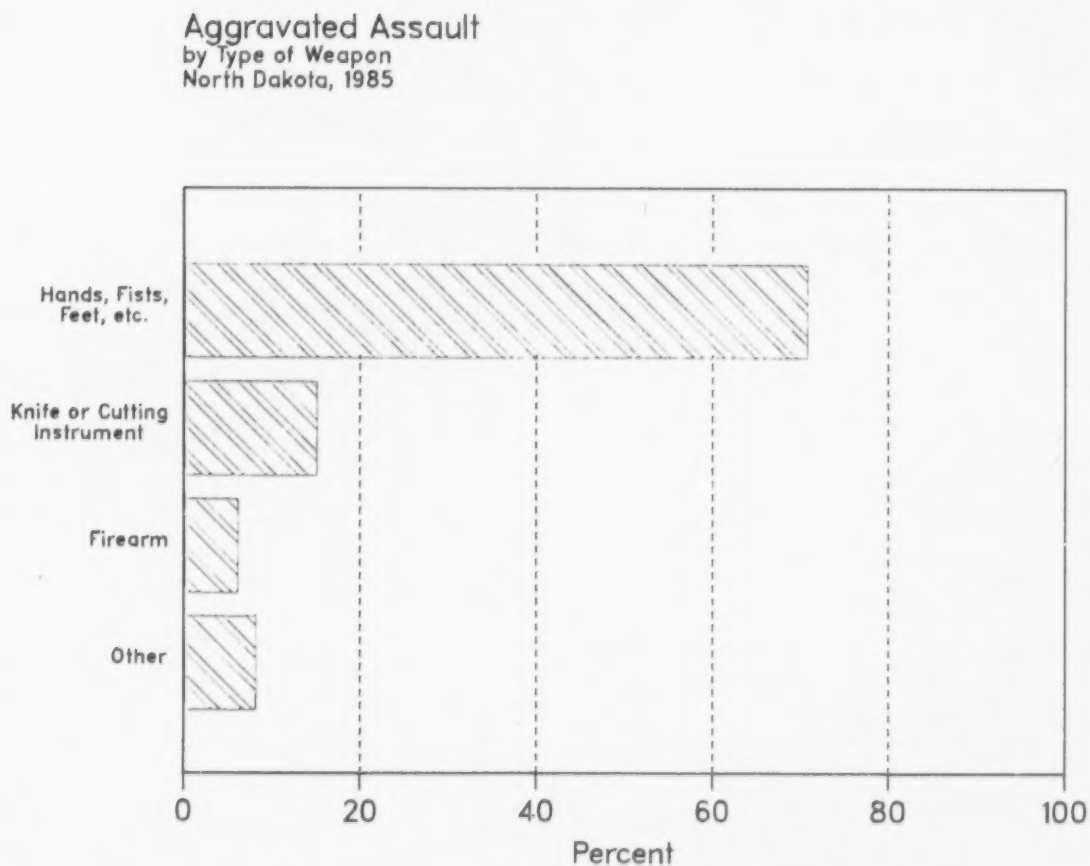
The value of property reported taken in robberies in North Dakota in 1985 was \$18,592 (\$19,923 was reported taken in robberies in 1984). Nationally, the value of property stolen during robberies was estimated at \$313 million. See section on Property Loss for further information.

Aggravated Assault - The UCR Program defines aggravated assault as "any unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury." This type of assault is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Attempts are included since it is not necessary that an injury result when a weapon is used which could and probably would result in serious personal injury if the crime were successfully completed.

There are 221 aggravated assaults reported in North Dakota in 1985; up from 212 in 1984. The aggravated assault rate was 0.3 per 1,000 individuals or 32 per 100,000 population in North Dakota in 1985 as compared with 31 per 100,000 in 1984. Nationally, the aggravated assault rate in 1985 was 302 per 100,000 inhabitants.

Assaults are characterized by type of weapon in Figure VIII. Nearly three-fourths of all reported aggravated assaults in North Dakota in 1985 involved the use of hands, fists, feet, etc., as the weapon. Knives or cutting instruments were the next most frequently reported weapon with 15 percent of reported offenses, followed by other assaults with 8 percent. In contrast nationally only about one-quarter of aggravated assaults use personal weapons, such as fists, while slightly less than one-half involve firearms or knives.

FIGURE VIII

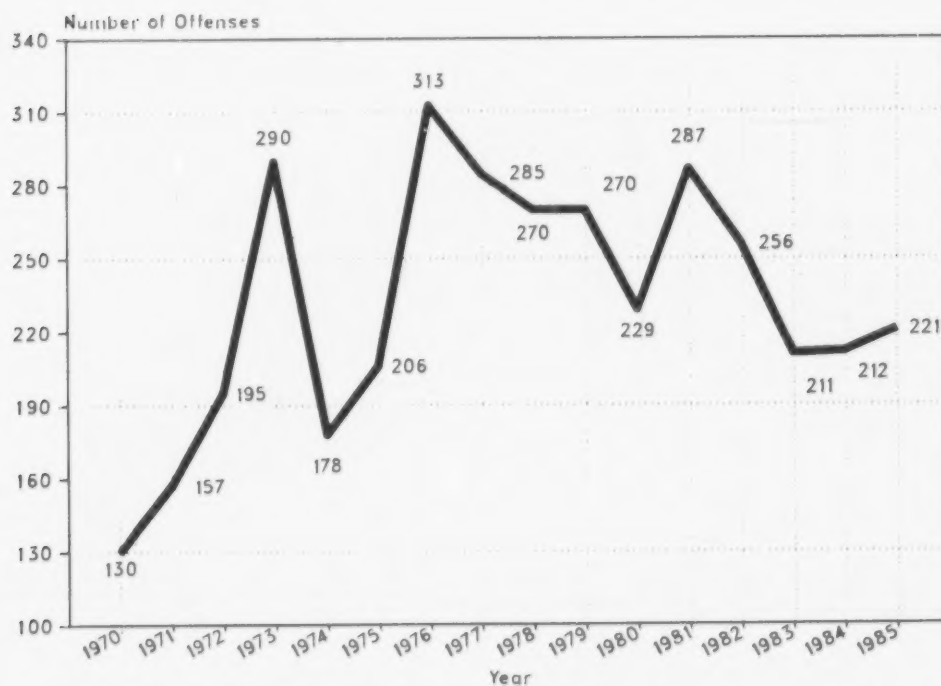


For further information on aggravated assaults, see the sections on Clearance and Arrests, and Appendix D which presents offenses by reporting jurisdiction.

Figure IX illustrates the generally rising trend created by graphing actual numbers of aggravated assaults reported annually from 1970 through 1985.

FIGURE IX

Aggravated Assault
in North Dakota
1970-1985



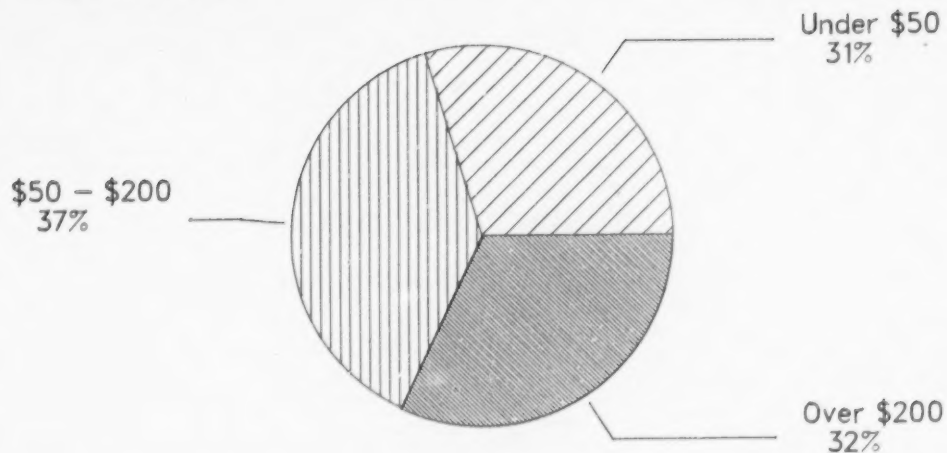
Larceny/Theft - The UCR Program defines larceny/theft as the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. It includes crimes such as shoplifting, pocket-picking, purse-snatching, thefts from motor vehicles, thefts of motor vehicle parts and accessories, bicycle thefts, etc., in which no use of force, violence or fraud occurs. The UCR definition of larceny/theft does not include embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, or worthless checks. Motor vehicle theft is also excluded from this category for crime reporting purposes inasmuch as it is a separate crime index offense.

There were 14,144 larceny/thefts reported in North Dakota in 1985, nearly a 3.5 percent increase over the 13,682 such offenses reported in 1984. The larceny/theft rate was 20.6 per 1,000 population in 1985, or 2,062 per 100,000. Larceny/thefts accounted for just under 80 percent of reported property index offenses and 78 percent of all reported index offenses.

Larceny/thefts are subclassified by the value involved as illustrated by Figure X on the next page. As in 1983 and 1984, the largest category of larceny/thefts reported in 1985 involved \$50 - \$200 worth of property, although the distribution is remarkably even among all three categories.

FIGURE X

Larceny/Theft
by Monetary Value
North Dakota, 1985



In 1985, initial property losses to larceny/theft were reported at \$3,893,924, \$149,608 more than the \$3,744,316 reported in 1984, a 4 percent increase. While a portion of the stolen goods is recovered, the relatively low clearance rate for larceny/thefts and the frequent absence of owner identification on recovered property indicate that the overall loss due to this type of criminal activity is not substantially reduced. For more information on clearances and value of stolen property, see sections of this report with those titles.

A percentage distribution of reported larceny/thefts by type is presented in Table VI on the next page. The largest single category of reported larceny/theft was motor vehicle parts and accessories at nearly 18 percent. Approximately one-fifth of all larceny/thefts reported in North Dakota fall into a miscellaneous category according to federal definitions -- thefts of farm equipment are included here which may partially explain the fact that approximately one-third of total dollar value of stolen property due to larceny/theft is found in this category.

Larceny/thefts amounted to 48 percent of the total value of reported stolen property, with over 2,013 thefts of bicycles reported for an initial loss of over \$249,786. The over 2,128 reported shoplifting offenses resulted in an initial loss of over \$88,275. This figure is probably low as it is suspected that this offense may be greatly under-reported since it is most often dependent upon apprehension of the offenders.

While actual numbers of larceny/thefts rose from 13,682 in 1984 to 14,144 in 1985, the dollar value of losses increased by \$149,614 or 4 percent. The average dollar value per offense also increased, from \$448 in 1984 to \$451 in 1985.

TABLE VI
Larceny/Theft by Type of Property
North Dakota, 1985

<u>Type of Larceny</u>	<u>Number of Incidents</u>	<u>Percent of Total Larcenies</u>
Motor Vehicle Accessories	2,173	15.35%
From Buildings	2,188	15.46%
Bicycles	2,013	14.22%
From Motor Vehicles	2,477	17.50%
Shoplifting	2,128	15.03%
From Coin-Operated Machines	136	0.97%
Purse-Snatching	34	0.24%
Pocket-Picking	7	0.05%
All Other	<u>2,998</u>	<u>21.18%</u>
Total	14,154*	100.00%

*This total does not agree with the total in previous tables due to a computer discrepancy.

The trend in number of reported larceny/thefts in North Dakota from 1970 through 1985 is illustrated in Figure XI. This trend has been generally rising as reported offenses nearly doubled in number during these 16 years.

FIGURE XI

Larceny/Theft
in North Dakota
1970-1985



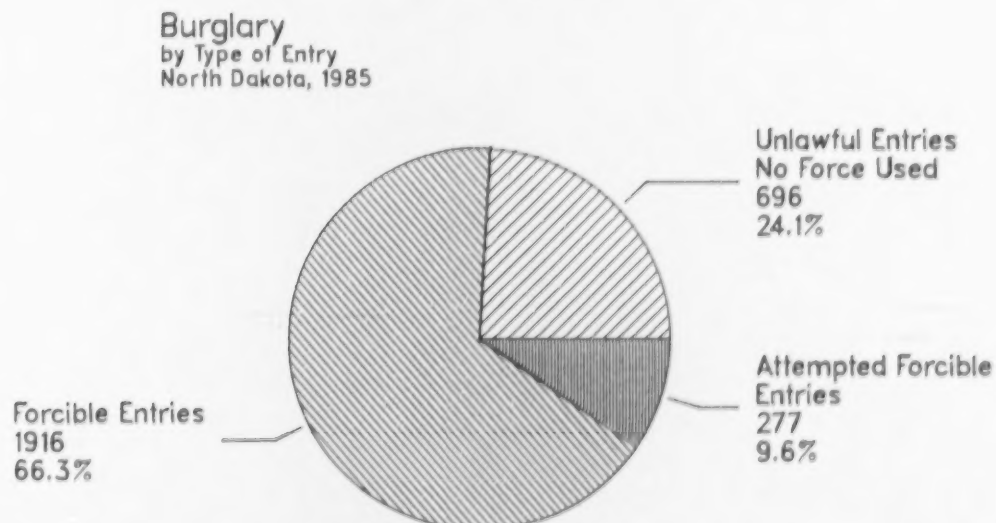
See Appendix D for information on numbers of larcenies reported by individual jurisdictions and rates of occurrence.

Burglary - Defined in the UCR Program as the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft; the use of force to gain entry is not required to classify an offense as a burglary.

The 2,889 burglaries reported in North Dakota in 1985 represented a 7 percent increase over the 1984 total of 2,697 reported burglaries. Burglaries again represented only 15.9 percent of reported property crime in North Dakota. (Nationally, burglaries accounted for approximately one-fourth of reported property crimes in 1985.)

The UCR Program subclassifies burglaries into forcible entries, unlawful entry where no force is used, and attempted forcible entry. Figure XII illustrates the proportion of total burglaries reported in North Dakota in 1985 by subclassification. These percentages, for the most part, changed only slightly from those found in 1984.

FIGURE XII



Burglary represents a substantial financial loss to North Dakota citizens annually. Losses to burglary increased by almost 2 percent from \$1,292,248 reported in 1984 to \$1,314,542 in 1985, with average dollar value per offense dropping from \$480 to \$455, respectively. Some of this is eventually recovered by law enforcement agencies; however, clearance rates for property crimes such as burglary show that only about one-fifth of the reported losses are recovered annually. For further information, refer to the sections of this report describing Clearances and Value of Property Loss.

The UCR Program also subclassifies burglary by time and place of occurrence. Table VII presents this breakdown.

Just over one-half (53 percent) of reported burglaries were of residences. The 1980 census reported 258,763 housing units (occupied and vacant) statewide. Using this figure to calculate a residential burglary rate, there were about 6 burglaries per 1,000 residences in 1985 as compared with 5.8 in 1984.

TABLE VII
Burglary by Location and Time of Occurrence
North Dakota, 1985

	<u>Residence</u>	<u>Nonresidence</u>	<u>Total</u>
Night	687	861	1,548
Day	223	100	323
Unknown	<u>618</u>	<u>401</u>	<u>1,019</u>
Total	1,528	1,362	2,890*

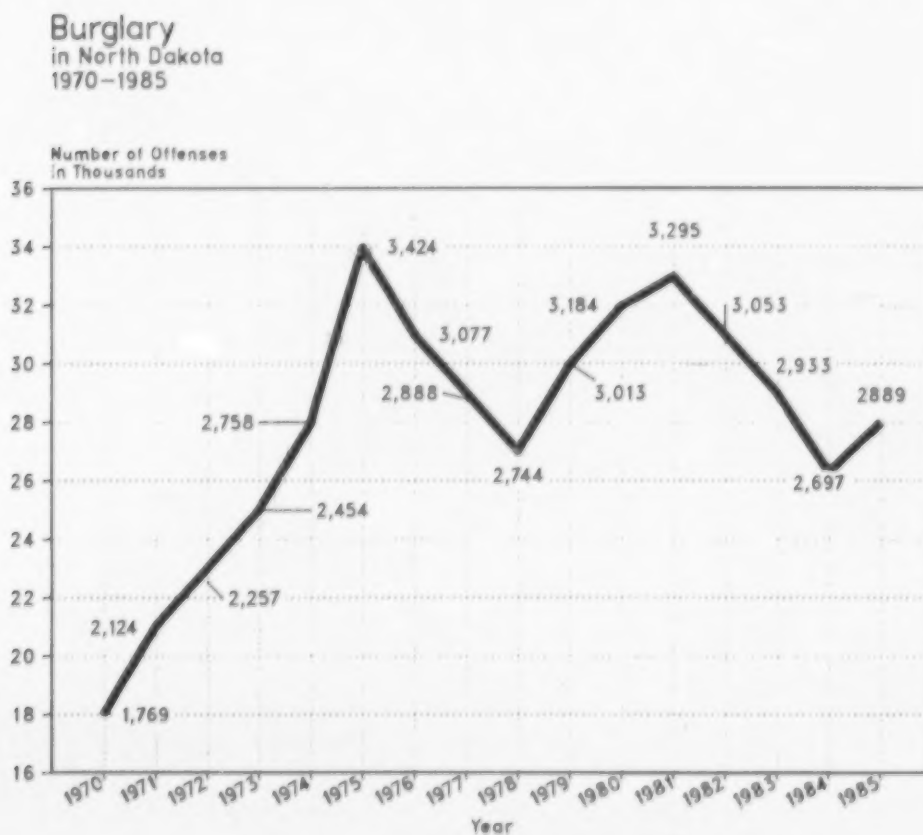
*This total does not agree with the total in previous tables due to a computer discrepancy.

As in previous years, in 1985, the majority of burglaries (54%) occurred at night with 63 percent of known non-residential and 45 percent of known residential incidents reported as occurring in the night.

Using a burglary rate based on population to indicate a given individual's chance of being involved as the victim of a burglary, the North Dakota rate was 4.2 per 1,000 population as compared with 3.9 per 1,000 in 1984.

The graph in Figure XIII shows total reported burglaries annually from 1970 through 1985.

FIGURE XIII



For information on numbers of reported burglaries and burglary rates in individual jurisdictions, see Appendix D.

Motor Vehicle Theft - The UCR Program defines motor vehicle theft as the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. Farm equipment, bulldozers, airplanes, and construction equipment are not included in this category but are reported in the larceny/theft category. Persons having lawful access and taking motor vehicles temporarily are excluded.

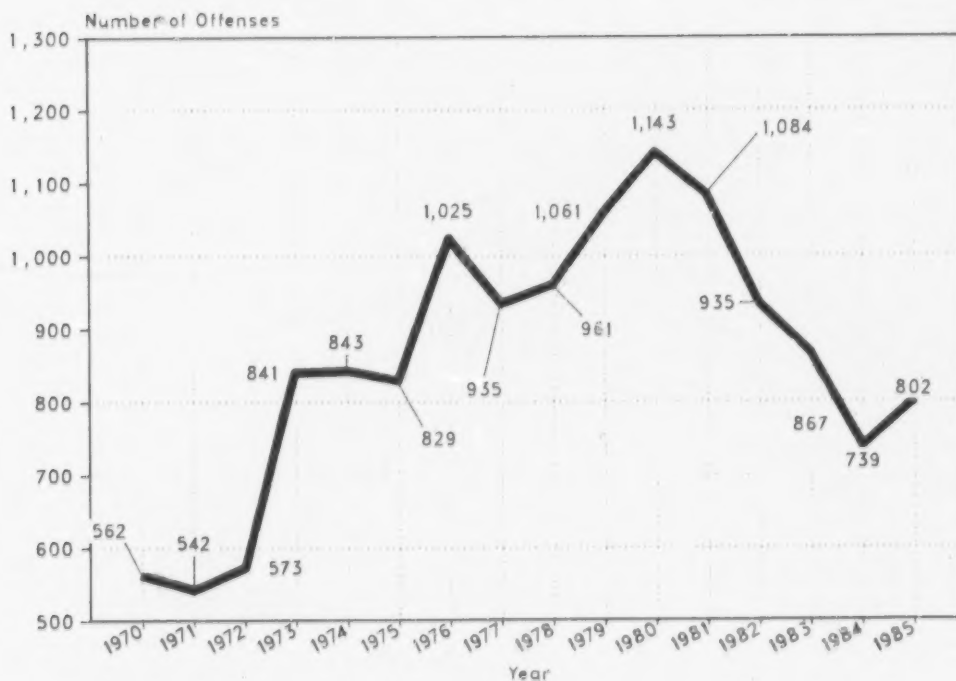
Motor vehicle thefts increased 9 percent from the 739 offenses reported in 1984 to the 802 reported in 1985. The North Dakota Motor Vehicle Department reported 741,664 vehicles registered in the state in 1985 for a motor vehicle theft rate of 1.1 per 1,000 motor vehicles. Stated another way, one of every 925 registered vehicles was reported stolen in North Dakota in 1985. In 1984, an estimated average of one of every 1,009 registered motor vehicles was reported stolen in North Dakota.

Figure XIV seen on the next page illustrates the trend taken by motor vehicle theft from 1970-1985. The trend has been generally rising until 1980, but since then -- with the exception of 1985 -- has seen a continual yearly decline. Appendix D provides information on the number and a rate of motor vehicle theft based on population for each reporting jurisdiction in the state.

Of the 802 motor vehicles reported stolen in North Dakota in 1985, there were 651 (81%) recovered. A total of 486 of these vehicles were reported recovered within the same jurisdiction in which they were stolen, while an additional 165 were recovered in other jurisdictions. North Dakota law enforcement agencies also recovered 82 vehicles reported stolen in jurisdictions outside North Dakota. The section of this report entitled "Clearances" provides additional information.

FIGURE XIV

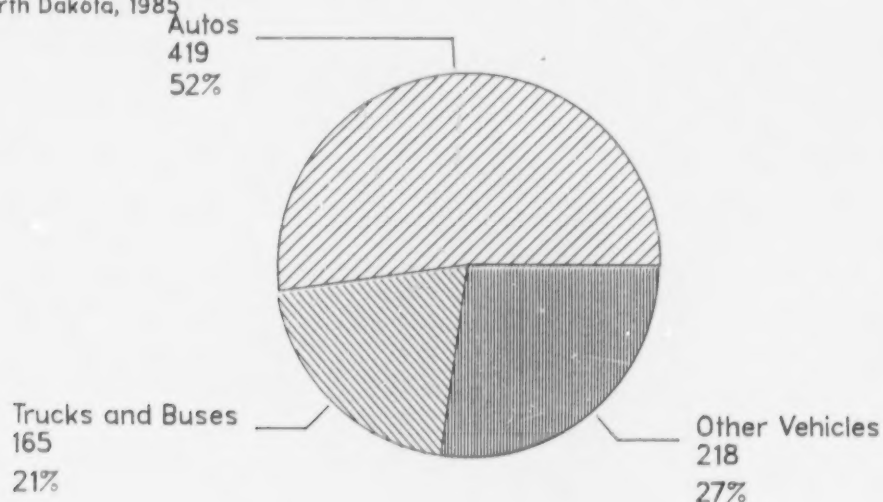
Motor Vehicle Theft
in North Dakota
1970-1985



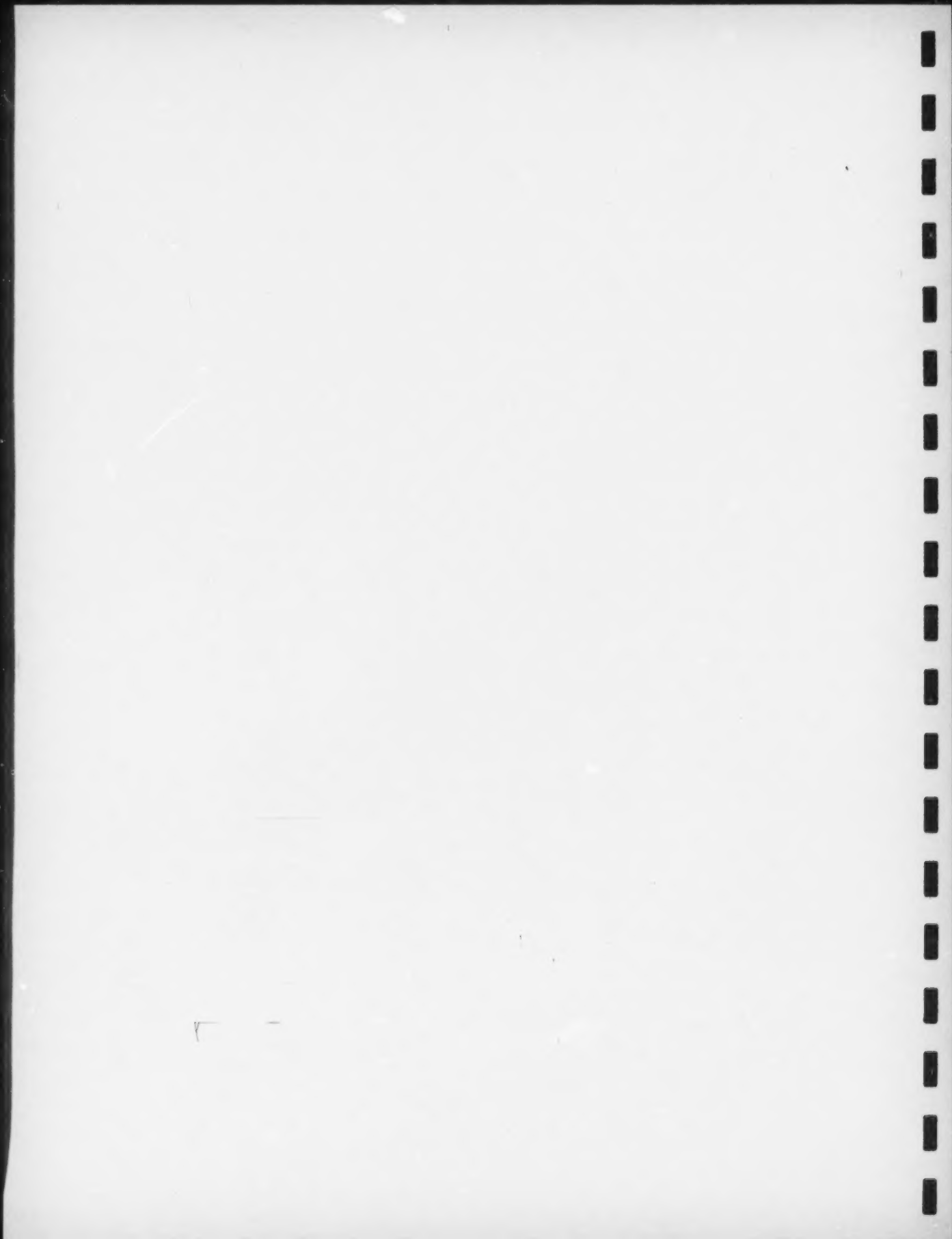
The UCR Program subclassifies motor vehicle theft by type of vehicle. Figure XV compares the number of automobiles reported stolen with the number of trucks and buses and with other vehicles. The "Other Vehicle" category in the diagram includes all other motor vehicles as limited by the UCR Program definition of motor vehicle theft. Examples of these include snowmobiles, motorcycles, motor scooters, trail bikes, etc.

FIGURE XV

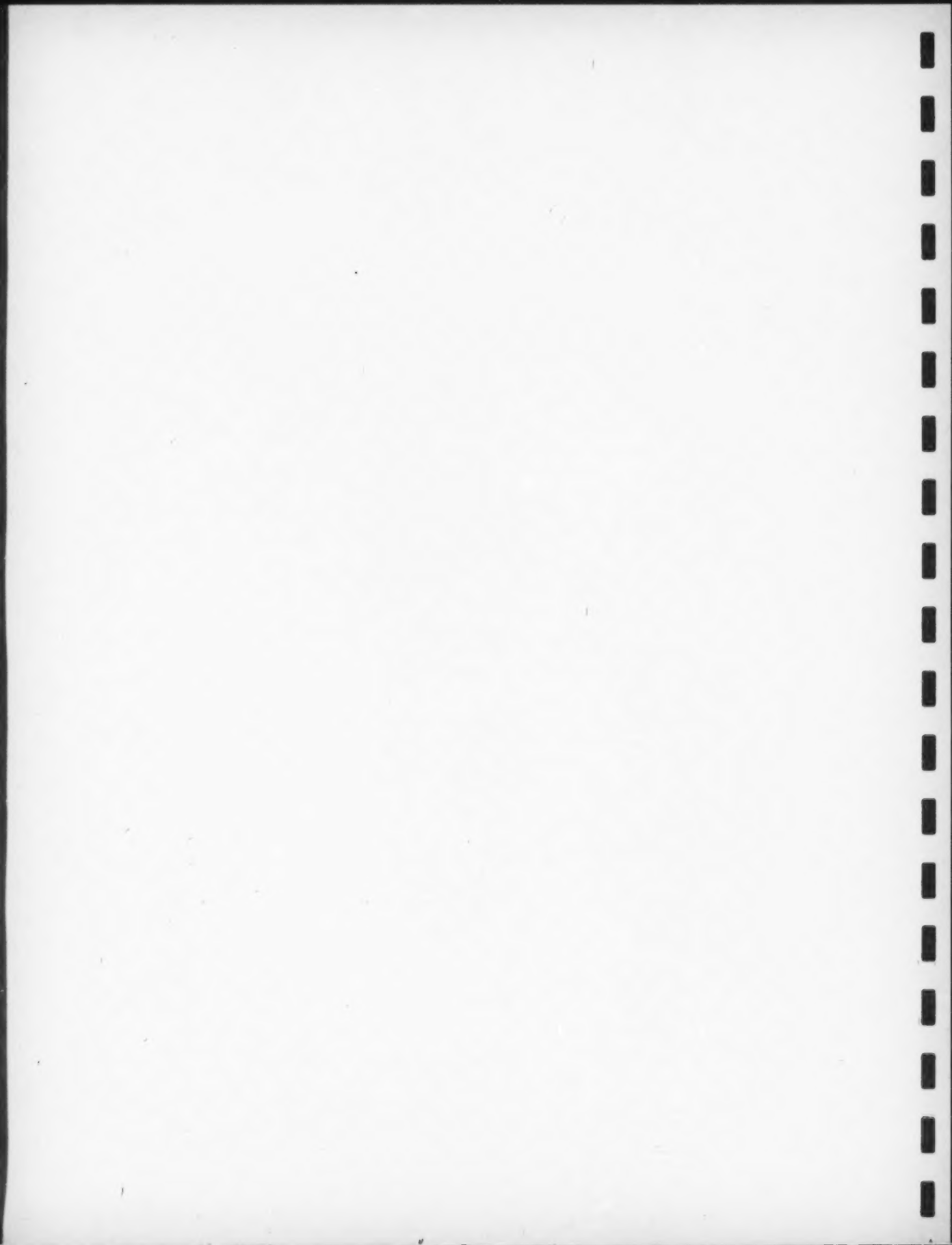
Motor Vehicle Theft
by Type of Vehicle
North Dakota, 1985



Motor vehicle theft is also an expensive offense. In 1985, vehicles valued at \$2,874,943 were reported stolen in North Dakota. For more information on value of stolen property, see the section of this report with that title.



CLEARANCES



Generally, a crime is "cleared" when a law enforcement agency has identified the offender, has sufficient evidence to charge, and actually takes him into custody. In exceptional instances, crimes may be cleared when some element beyond law enforcement control precludes taking the offender into custody. Examples of exceptional clearances include the death of an offender (suicide, deathbed confession, etc.) or the refusal of a victim to prosecute after an offender is identified. It should be noted that the arrest of one person may clear several crimes and, conversely, several persons may be arrested in the process of clearing one crime.

Over 25 percent of reported crimes were cleared in North Dakota in 1985. This figure has remained relatively stable throughout the past eight years as seen in Table VIII. Nationally, the clearance rate has remained somewhat lower than that of North Dakota during this same period.

TABLE VIII

Index Offenses Cleared
North Dakota, 1977-1985

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of Index Offenses Reported</u>	<u>Number of Index Offenses Reported Cleared</u>	<u>Percent Cleared</u>
1977	16,205	4,066	25.0%
1978	15,595	3,969	25.4%
1979	17,931	4,139	23.1%
1980	19,324	4,085	21.2%
1981	19,681	4,600	23.4%
1982	17,601	4,084	23.2%
1983	18,007	4,147	23.0%
1984	17,479	4,138	23.7%
1985	18,159	4,602	25.4%

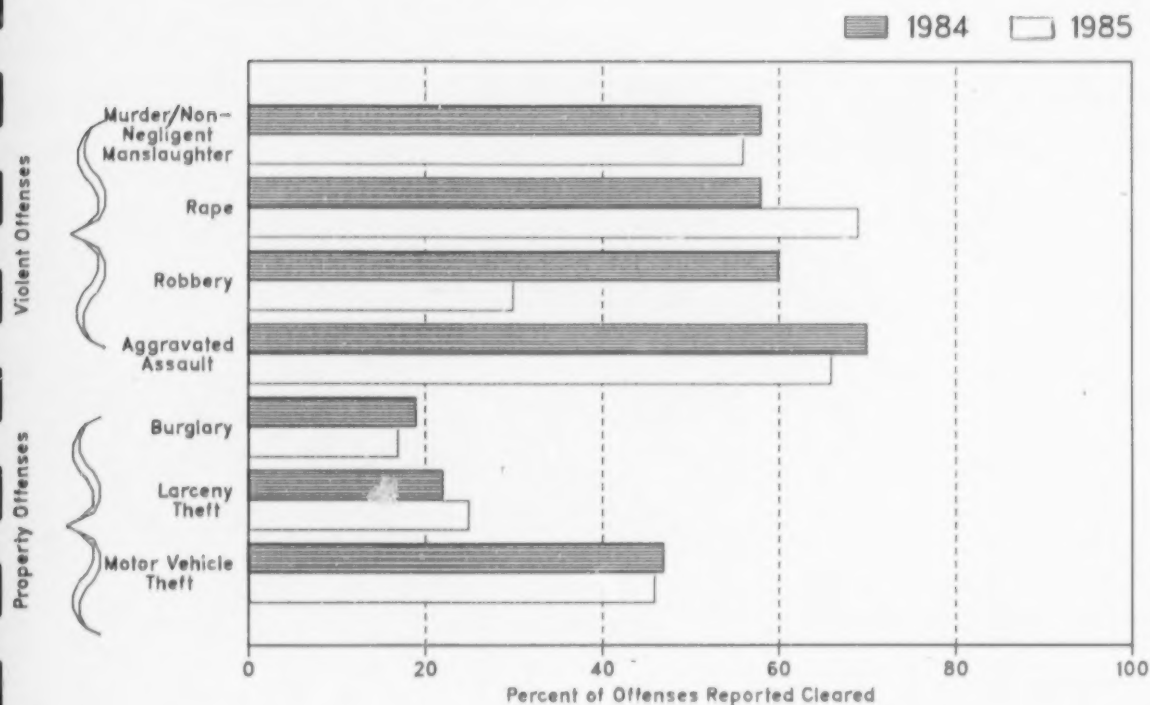
In discussing clearance rates, it is important to remember that clearances are based on offenses known to law enforcement agencies. Since some offenses are less likely to be reported than others, actual clearance rates for those offenses might be found to be considerably different if all incidents were reported.

Clearances for crimes against property are generally lower than those for violent crimes. It is assumed that this is the result of several factors, including the facts that more intense investigative efforts are often afforded to violent crimes and that there seem to be fewer available witnesses who can identify the perpetrators in instances of property crime.

In North Dakota, over 60 percent of violent index crimes reported to the UCR Program were cleared in 1985. Clearances for violent crimes ranged from 30 percent for robbery to 69 percent for rape. (See Figure XVI.) In contrast, only about 25 percent of property index crimes were reported cleared in the state during 1985, ranging from 17 percent for burglary to 46 percent for motor vehicle theft. Clearance rates rose for only one of the property crimes from 1984 to 1985 and decreased for three of the four violent index crimes.

FIGURE XVI

Clearances
by Offense
North Dakota, 1984 and 1985





ARRESTS

Although primarily an indication of law enforcement activity, the number of arrests reported does provide a limited profile of the perpetrators of crime, especially for those crimes which have high clearance rates. Differing arrest practices, policies and enforcement emphases among agencies influence the volume of arrests for various offenses, particularly those against public order such as vagrancy, disorderly conduct, and related violations. However, arrests for serious crimes, e.g., robbery or burglary, are more likely to be consistent and uniform throughout all jurisdictions across the state.

The UCR Program requires that an arrest be counted on each separate occasion an individual is taken into custody. Although several charges may be lodged against a person at the time of arrest, only one arrest is counted for each separate time he is taken into custody.

Local law enforcement agencies report all arrests, whether for crime index offenses or other offenses, except misdemeanor traffic offenses. Therefore, considerable arrest data are available for which there are no corresponding offense data. All available arrest data are included here to allow a more complete review of total numbers and types of persons arrested in North Dakota and to allow a potentially representative review of other (non-index) offenses occurring within the state.

There were 27,420 arrests reported by North Dakota law enforcement agencies in 1985. This represents a decrease of 1.4 percent (389

arrests) over the 27,809 reported in 1984, and an increase of over 20 percent over the 22, 802 arrests reported eight years earlier, in 1977.

The ratios of adults to juveniles and males to females among persons arrested in North Dakota in 1985 stayed within a range of percentages which began leveling off in 1982. Twenty-one percent or less of total arrests in both 1984 and 1985 were under the age of 18 years as shown in Table IX, and moreover, there were 160 fewer arrests of juveniles reported in 1985 than in 1984.

TABLE IX

Adults and Juveniles Arrested
North Dakota, 1977-1985

<u>Year</u>	<u>Adults</u>		<u>Juveniles</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	
1977	16,915	74	5,887	26	22,802
1978	17,500	74	6,050	26	23,550
1979	18,981	74	6,707	26	25,688
1980	22,126	78	6,203	22	28,329
1981	22,203	78	6,158	22	28,361
1982	23,908	81	5,563	19	29,471
1983	24,015	82	5,318	18	29,333
1984	22,051	79	5,758	21	27,809
1985	21,320	74	5,598	20	28,657

As in the recent past, the majority of total reported arrests were male with only 21.9 percent (6,006) reported as female. Females accounted for only 20 percent and 26.5 percent of adult and juvenile arrests, respectively. Figure XVII presents percentages of arrests represented by male and female adults and juveniles.

FIGURE XVII

Persons Arrested
by Sex
North Dakota, 1985

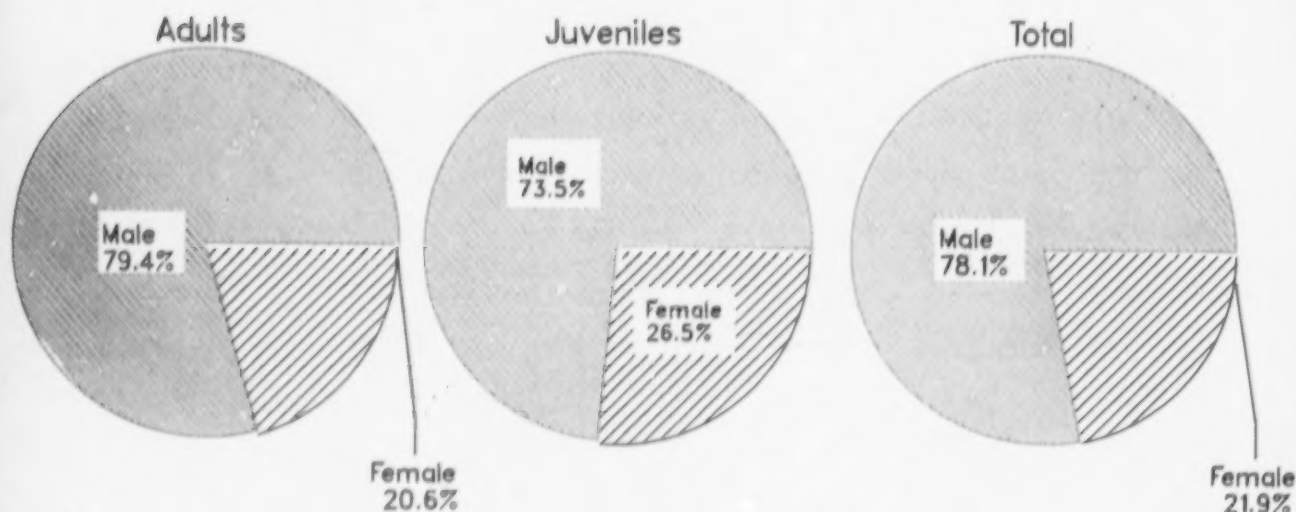


Table X on the next page reviews arrests reported in 1985 by racial category. Nearly 92 percent of persons arrested were white, with almost 8 percent reported as American Indian. (These statistics are provided by local law enforcement agencies which contribute to the North Dakota UCR Program. Since the tribal law enforcement agencies have currently not decided to participate, no arrest figures are shown for the reservations.) While actual numbers of arrests have both increased and decreased slightly over the last seven years, the available data indicate that the percentages in the racial breakdown have remained relatively constant.

TABLE X

Race of Persons Arrested
North Dakota, 1985

<u>Race</u>	<u>Adults</u>	<u>Juveniles</u>	<u>Total</u>	
			<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
White	19,362	5,776	25,138	91.6%
Black	135	18	153	0.6%
American Indian	1,780	335	2,115	7.7%
Other	43	9	52	0.2%
Total	21,320	6,138	27,458	100%

Arrests by age, sex, and offense are shown in Table XI. The majority of arrests, 10,097 or 37 percent, were of persons aged 18-24. Until 1984, this age category had accounted for 40-45 percent of reported arrests in each of the eight years for which data was available. In 1985, the next largest category of arrests was persons aged 25 to 29 with 14 percent of total arrests. The smallest category, representing only 0.8 percent (217 cases) was arrests of those persons aged 60 to 64.

Only 5,054 (18 percent) of the total 27,420 reported arrests were arrests for crime index offenses. Forty-three percent of these arrests (2,167) were arrests of juveniles. This represents a 9 percent increase over the 1984 figure for arrests of juveniles for crime index (i.e., serious) offenses.

In comparison to the 20 percent of total arrests represented by juveniles, the figure of 43 percent of serious offenses is high. This figure has dropped, however, from the 53 percent reported eight years ago in 1977 when more juveniles than adults were arrested for crime index offenses.

TABLE XI

ARRESTS BY AGE, SEX, AND OFFENSE
NORTH DAKOTA, 1985

Offense	Under 10	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	18-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 & Over	Juveniles	Adults	All	By Offense
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	M F			1		2	1	1	1					1			3	4	7	7
Negligent Manslaughter	M F	1	3			1	1										5	1	6	6
Forcible Rape	M F						13	18	6	5	3	1	2			2		50	50	50
Robbery	M F						18	3	1	2			1					25	25	26
Aggravated Assault	M F	1	5	6	6	5	49	40	23	13	9	5	5	3	1	1	33	148	181	191
Burglary	M F	3	18	44	52	51	303	46	18	19	12	4	1	1			241	404	645	679
Larceny/Theft	M F	88	184	297	178	250	652	180	125	103	51	29	47	33	24	45	1185	1289	2474	3667
Motor Vehicle Theft	M F	1	7	46	40	20	45	5	5	5	1	1	4	3	2	2	144	71	215	227
Other Assaults	M F	2	6	18	9	16	84	54	56	22	11	14	4	5	2	1	62	253	315	358
Arson	M F	2	2	3	5	3	79	29	27	10	6	2	4	2			24	159	183	207
Forgery & Counterfeiting	M F	5	15	15	7	7	82	25	16	14	7	11	5	4	1	1	68	165	233	300
Fraud	M F	1	2	1	3	1	570	395	240	155	110	50	50	30	18	5	10	1623	1633	2701
Embezzlement	M F						414	212	161	109	88	49	19	6	1	2	7	1061	1068	
Stolen Property	M F	7	12	32	16	28	34	15	3	7	2	1		2	1		129	65	194	208
Vandalism	M F	45	86	69	37	45	81	23	14	3		3	2	1		3	311	130	441	494
Weapons -- Carrying, Possessing, etc.	M F	1	9	12	4	7	30	8	8	7	1	1			1	1	39	56	95	98
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	M F																	15	15	15
Sex Offenses	M F	2	5	5	10	7	35	10	10	12	10	3	5	1	2	3	48	91	139	164
Drug Abuse Violations	M F						421	182	71		8	1	2	2	1	1	94	685	779	907
Gambling	M F						60	25	11	2	6	1					21	107	128	

Offenses Against Family and Children	M	1	5	1	1	6	2	17	16	13	17	4	3	4	2	2	16	78	94	106
	F					3	1	3				1					5	7	12	
Driving Under the Influence	M		1		8	41	87	1769	948	686	501	306	203	160	150	88	137	4922	5059	5851
	F				2	14	14	300	157	114	64	51	27	22	14	9	30	762	792	
Liquor Laws	M		5	41	104	246	408	1977	203	77	37	35	28	17	12	5	804	2600	3204	4169
	F		4	40	72	132	181	497	25	24	16	5	5	1	3		389	576	965	
Disorderly Conduct	M	10	19	45	39	37	53	335	189	109	79	66	37	38	26	12	203	913	1116	1281
	F		3	13	12	9	7	51	25	17	11	5	2	9	1		44	121	165	
Vagrancy	M							3	1	4	1	12	3	8	3		36	36	41	
	F							2	1	1	1						5	5		
All Others (Except Traffic)	M	25	52	102	72	107	141	1433	651	423	320	172	112	85	67	22	499	3313	3812	4846
	F	13	7	36	39	24	20	347	187	141	90	44	35	20	22	7	139	895	1034	
Suspicion	M	20	14	19	13	8	12	3	5	1	2	1					86	12	98	118
	F		2	4	4	3	6										19	1	20	
Curfew and Loitering	M	1	11	40	33	28	21										134	134	172	
	F			14	14	5	5										38	38		
Runaways	M	2	12	52	51	66	53										236	236	540	
	F		8	99	88	77	32										304	304		
Totals by Age Group	M	209	450	857	708	1,007	1,200	8,036	3,049	1,940	1,335	827	511	444	346	180	4,511	16,901	21,414	
	F	46	107	381	379	393	321	2,061	777	565	341	239	146	102	71	37	1,627	4,381	6,006	
Grand Total by Age Group		255	557	1,238	1,087	1,400	1,601	10,097	3,826	2,505	1,676	1,066	657	546	417	217	6,138	21,282	27,420	27,420

Previously released reports provided two possible explanations for this over-representation of juveniles in arrests for serious crimes:

1. The assumption that juveniles are not as sophisticated as adults in trying to avoid detection and apprehension and are somewhat less mobile than adults, and are therefore more easily apprehended; and
2. The assumption that juveniles are more likely to commit crimes in the company of other juveniles and thus several juveniles may be arrested for the commission of a single offense.

The 10,020 arrests reported for DUI and liquor law violations represented 37 percent of the total reported arrests in North Dakota in 1985 and 45 percent of arrests for non-index crimes. Arrests of adults for DUI decreased by 13 percent in 1985 and decreased by 11 percent for other liquor law violations. Juvenile arrests for DUI increased by 6 percent, while arrests of juveniles for other liquor law violations decreased by slightly more than 1 percent.

Adult arrests for drug abuse violations decreased by 10 percent over 1984, but arrests of juveniles for these offenses increased by 15 percent from 1984 to 1985.



PROPERTY LOSS TO CRIME

Property loss to crime continues to grow overall. Despite the decrease in overall dollar value of property stolen, in the past three years the percent recovered has remained the same. Table XII presents the dollar value of reported property losses statewide annually from 1977 through 1985, value of recovered properties and percentage of recovery annually.

TABLE XII

Property Loss to Crime
North Dakota, 1977-1985

<u>Year</u>	<u>Value of Property</u>		<u>Percent Recovered</u>
	<u>Stolen</u>	<u>Recovered</u>	
1977	\$4,647,442	\$2,181,163	47
1978	5,969,383	2,790,073	48
1979	7,053,153	3,568,907	51
1980	8,773,753	3,992,838	45
1981	8,865,139	4,109,378	46
1982	8,725,532	4,305,097	49
1983	8,782,823	3,957,757	45
1984	7,740,904	3,448,505	45
1985	8,116,022	3,686,750	45

Table XIII on the next page provides a breakdown of value of reported stolen property by type of property. About 90 percent of locally stolen motor vehicles is recovered and 40 percent of office equipment is recovered.

TABLE XIII

Property Stolen and Recovered
by Type of Property
North Dakota, 1985

<u>Type of Property</u>	<u>Dollar Value of Stolen Property</u>	<u>Dollar Value of Recovered Property</u>	<u>Percent Recovered</u>
Currency, Notes, etc.	\$ 632,964	\$ 109,240	17%
Jewelry and Precious Metals	331,513	55,350	17%
Clothing and Furs	114,964	31,826	28%
Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles	2,888,506	2,557,098	89%
Office Equipment	97,551	39,481	40%
TV's, Radios, Cameras, etc.	851,228	97,051	11%
Firearms	142,677	27,019	19%
Household Goods	234,952	22,791	10%
Consumable Goods	104,722	18,107	17%
Livestock	101,720	13,990	14%
Miscellaneous	<u>2,615,205</u>	<u>714,793</u>	<u>27%</u>
GRAND TOTAL	\$8,116,002	\$3,686,746	45%

Note: Totals are not the same as those shown in various other tables due to missing data.

Figure XVIII presents the same data in graphic form. Stolen motor vehicles alone account for nearly 36 percent of all reported stolen property. Although this figure does not represent actual dollar loss to North Dakota citizens because many of the stolen vehicles (90 percent) are eventually recovered, it does suggest that perhaps greater crime prevention efforts should be directed toward motor vehicles.

FIGURE XVIII

Value of Property Stolen and Recovered
North Dakota, 1985

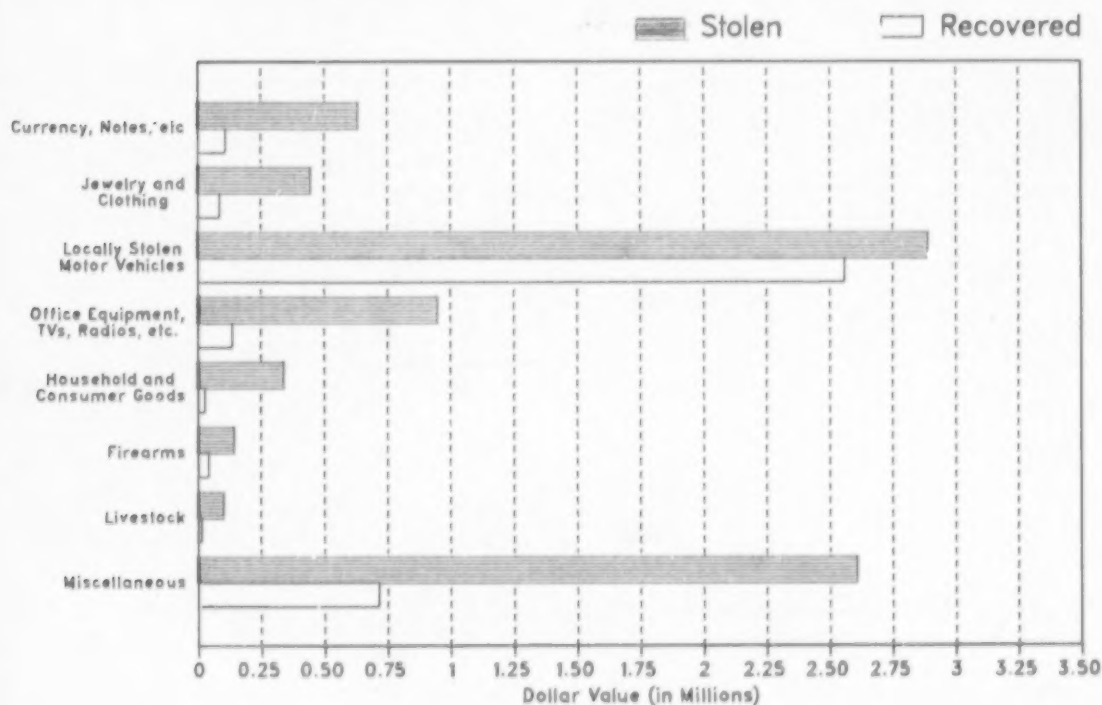


Table XIV provides data on values of stolen property by offense types for each of the seven crime index offenses. The table also shows average dollar value per offense. When actual thefts of motor vehicles are added together with thefts from motor vehicles and thefts of motor vehicle parts and accessories, the total accounts for 50 percent of all reported stolen property.

TABLE XIV
Value of Property Stolen, by Offense Type
North Dakota, 1985

<u>Offense</u>	<u>Number of Reported Offenses*</u>	<u>Dollar Value of Stolen Property</u>	<u>Average Dollar Value Per Offense</u>
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	9	\$ 200	\$ 25
Forcible Rape	51	0	0.2
Robbery			
Highway	18	1,677	93
Commercial House	3	315	105
Gas or Service Station	3	1,275	425
Chain Store	3	178	59
Residence	5	415	83
Bank	1	13,167	13,167
Miscellaneous	10	1,565	157
TOTAL ROBBERY	43	\$ 18,592	\$ 432
Burglary			
Residence			
Night	687	\$ 266,318	\$ 388
Day	223	72,418	325
Unknown	618	375,848	608
Non-Residence			
Night	861	445,717	518
Day	100	19,203	192
Unknown	401	135,038	337
TOTAL BURGLARY	2,890	\$1,314,542	\$ 455
Larceny-Theft			
Pocket-Picking	7	\$ 1,423	\$ 203
Purse-Snatching	34	6,413	189
Shoplifting	2,128	88,275	41
From Motor Vehicles	2,477	697,979	282
Motor Parts and Accessories	2,173	512,034	236
Bicycles	2,013	249,786	124
From Buildings	2,188	875,137	400
From Coin-Operated Machines	136	19,797	146
All Other	2,998	1,443,080	481
TOTAL LARCENY-THEFT	14,154	\$3,893,924	\$ 275
Motor Vehicle Theft	802	2,874,943	3,589
GRAND TOTAL	17,949	\$8,102,201	\$ 451

*In some categories, not all reported incidents are included due to missing data; therefore, numbers of offenses may not agree with totals seen in earlier tables.

INDEX CRIME BY CONTRIBUTOR



Total reported index offenses are summed in several ways in the following sections to provide comparisons as to where crime occurred in North Dakota in 1985. Beginning with total incident reports of individual law enforcement jurisdictions, the data were next combined into countywide totals and then into totals for the judicial districts. Rural and urban areas of the state are compared in terms of relative amounts of index crime, and in response to inquiries concerning the impact of energy development in western North Dakota, comparisons were provided between the western third and the eastern two-thirds of the state.

Individual Jurisdictions

As the UCR Program has evolved, some of the reporting agencies have changed. Currently, all of the county sheriffs' departments report directly to the program, as do the police departments of 24 cities in North Dakota. All cities over 2,000 in population report directly with the exception of Beulah, Bottineau, and Oakes. These cities and most other smaller municipalities report to and are included in the various county sheriffs' reports.

Table XV lists county population and index crime by crime rate per 100,000 population for 1985.

Countywide crime rates were calculated by first summing the populations of the county excluding any municipal areas which are UCR reporting jurisdictions; then summing the number of index offenses reported by each county sheriff (excluding major cities); and

TABLE XV
NORTH DAKOTA
UCR Reporting Counties Ranked by Crime Rate*
1985

Rank	County	Population	Index Crimes	Crime Rate
1	Williams	11,147	251	2,251.7
2	Dunn	5,143	97	1,886.1
3	Ramsey	5,667	94	1,658.7
4	McLean	12,683	203	1,600.6
5	Burleigh	10,956	161	1,469.5
6	Cavalier	5,151	73	1,417.2
7	Eddy	3,520	45	1,278.7
8	Dickey	5,288	67	1,267.0
9	Benson	8,007	100	1,248.9
10	Walsh	10,321	127	1,230.5
11	Bowman	2,288	28	1,223.8
12	Traill	5,884	70	1,189.7
13	Billings	1,281	15	1,171.0
14	McKenzie	6,416	75	1,169.0
15	Kidder	3,857	45	1,166.7
16	Rolette	12,775	148	1,158.5
17	Wells	4,420	51	1,153.8
18	Barnes	6,251	69	1,103.8
19	Golden Valley	2,729	29	1,063.0
20	Stutsman	7,839	82	1,046.1
21	Bottineau	9,526	98	1,028.8
22	Sargent	5,479	56	1,022.1
23	Cass	17,323	174	1,004.4
24	Divide	3,521	35	994.0
25	Nelson	5,084	50	983.5
26	Richland	10,303	100	970.1
27	Pembina	10,436	101	967.8
28	Morton	10,100	95	940.6
29	Mountrail	8,114	71	875.0
30	Pierce	2,868	25	871.7
31	Oliver	2,604	22	844.9
32	McIntosh	4,634	39	841.6
33	Emmons	5,879	49	833.5
34	Grant	4,338	35	806.8
35	Stark	9,332	75	803.7
36	Sheridan	2,742	22	802.3
37	Mercer	9,638	74	767.8
38	Ward	26,982	199	737.5
39	Burke	3,833	25	652.2
40	Adams	3,559	23	646.2
41	Foster	2,049	13	634.5
42	Renville	3,633	22	605.6
43	Ransom	4,349	26	597.8
44	Towner	4,136	24	580.3
45	McHenry	7,745	41	529.4
46	Grand Forks	23,474	119	506.9
47	Slope	1,216	4	328.9
48	Hettinger	4,140	11	265.7
49	Logan	3,439	9	261.7
50	Steele	3,006	4	133.1
51	LaMoure	6,366	8	125.7
52	Griggs	3,699	*** No Report ***	
53	Sioux	3,824	*** No Report ***	

*(Per 100,000 population)

finally calculating a crime rate per 100,000 population using these population and offense statistics.

The presence of a major city frequently has a significant effect on the countywide crime rate. By comparing the county crime rates shown in Table XV with the city jurisdiction rates found in Table XVI it is possible to readily discern in which counties this effect occurred.

Total offenses reported by a county jurisdiction ranged from 251 reported by the Williams County Sheriff's Office to 4 reported by both the Slope and Steele County Sheriffs' Offices.

Table XVI on the next page ranks the cities by crime rate per 100,000 population in 1985. Appendix D, "Index Offenses by Jurisdiction," provides detail on what type of crimes are most frequently reported by each jurisdiction; Appendix E, "Percent Contributions Reported by Jurisdiction," lists the percentages of total statewide index crime as reported by the agency with jurisdiction in 1985. As in recent years, the major cities reported the largest numbers of index offenses.

TABLE XVI
NORTH DAKOTA
UCR Reporting Cities Ranked by Crime Rate*
1985

<u>Rank</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Index Crimes</u>	<u>Crime Rate</u>
1	Fargo	63,793	3,855	6,043.0
2	Grand Forks	35,024	2,108	6,018.7
3	Bismarck	46,807	2,576	5,503.5
4	Devils Lake	7,560	400	5,291.0
5	Williston	16,979	885	5,212.3
6	Minot	34,071	1,626	4,772.4
7	Watford City	2,374	93	3,917.4
8	Wahpeton	9,701	348	3,587.3
9	Dickinson	19,312	657	3,402.0
10	Jamestown	16,543	550	3,324.7
11	Grafton	5,428	171	3,150.3
12	UND Jurisdiction	10,000	281	2,810.0
13	Mandan	16,364	451	2,756.0
14	West Fargo	11,243	295	2,623.9
15	Harvey	2,538	47	1,851.9
16	Langdon	2,271	40	1,761.3
17	Bowman	2,108	36	1,707.8
18	Carrington	2,618	41	1,566.1
19	Valley City	7,908	112	1,416.3
20	Rugby	3,356	43	1,281.3
21	Hazen	3,096	32	1,033.6
22	Ellendale	1,850	9	486.5
23	Lisbon	2,269	11	484.8
24	Mayville	2,192	10	456.2

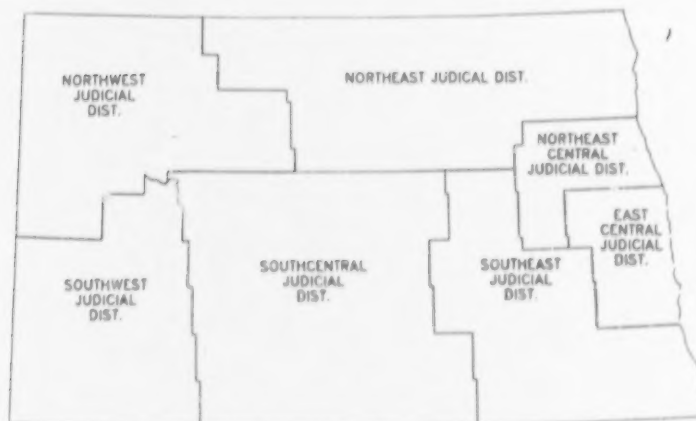
*(Per 100,000 population)

Judicial District

This section presents index crime rates calculated for each judicial district to provide for ready comparison with data on court caseloads published annually by the state court administrator. Figure XIX is a map of the judicial district boundaries. The crime rate for each district for 1985 is shown beneath the map and a ranking is given by crime rate.

FIGURE XIX

Index Crime by Judicial District
North Dakota, 1985



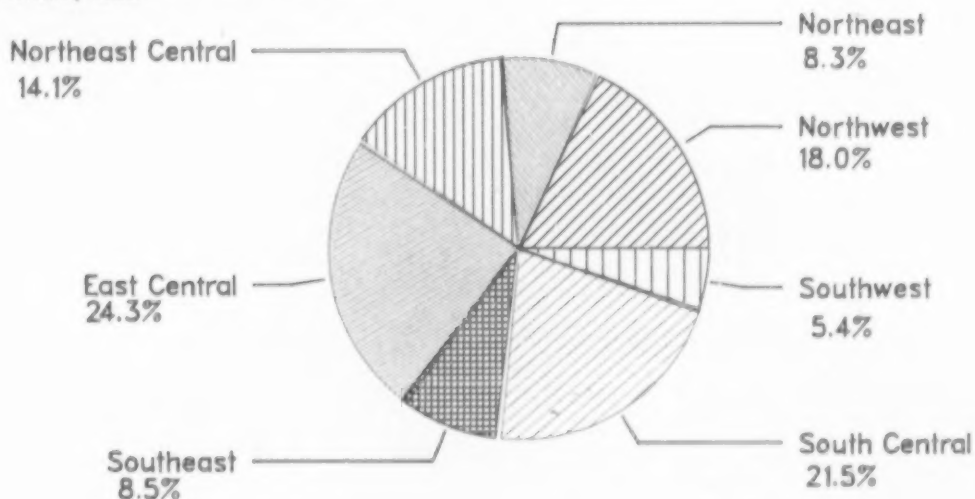
<u>Judicial District</u>	<u>*Population</u>	<u>Number of Index Offenses</u>	<u>Crime Rate Per 1,000 Population</u>	<u>Rank by Crime Rate</u>
Northwest	113,437	3,260	28.74	3
Northeast	98,880	1,507	15.24	7
Northeast Central	77,281	2,558	33.10	2
East Central	106,635	4,408	41.34	1
Southeast	92,338	1,537	17.06	6
South Central	147,919	3,911	26.44	4
Southwest	51,107	975	19.08	5

*These population totals include UCR counties and cities not reporting any crimes during 1985. Consequently, their sum will differ from state population totals found elsewhere in this report.

Geographic size and population size seem to impact reported crime most significantly when a relatively large population is grouped into a relatively small geographic area, as in the cases of the East Central and Northeast Central Judicial Districts. Figure XX shows the relative portion of the total statewide index crime reported by law enforcement agencies in each of the judicial districts.

FIGURE XX

Total Statewide Index Offenses:
Percent Attributed to Each Judicial District
North Dakota, 1985



Rural-Urban

The "urban" areas of the state are defined as those communities with populations of 2,500 or greater and which report directly to the UCR Program. This is unquestionably an arbitrary determination and definition, but it does allow us to talk about rural crime without addressing the state as a whole. Since 1980, the cities included in our definition of "urban" areas have been:

<u>City*</u>	<u>Population</u>
Bismarck	46,807
Carrington	2,618
Devils Lake	7,560
Dickinson	19,312
Fargo	63,793
Grand Forks	45,024
Grafton	5,428
Harvey	2,538
Jamestown	16,543
Mandan	16,364
Minot	34,021
Rugby	3,356
Valley City	7,908
West Fargo	11,243
Wahpeton	9,701
Williston	16,979
TOTAL	309,195

*Note: Hazen, with an estimated population of 3,096, is excluded from this list in order to maintain continuity with previous years.

All other portions of the state are designated "rural" for purposes of this section.

Over the past nine years (1977-1985) there has been little change seen in the proportion of index offenses reported by rural and urban areas.

TABLE XVII
Rural-Urban Index Crimes Distribution
North Dakota, 1982-1985

	<u>Population</u>	<u>Index Offenses</u>	<u>Crime Rate*</u>	<u>Percent of State Total (Crime Reported)</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
1982					
	<u>Rural</u> 370,531 (55%)	4,019	1,094.7	23%	
	<u>Urban</u> 299,469 (45%)	13,582	4,535.4	77%	
1983					
	<u>Rural</u> 376,030 (55%)	4,344	1,155.2	24%	+6%
	<u>Urban</u> 303,970 (45%)	13,666	4,495.8	76%	-1%
1984					
	<u>Rural</u> 376,805 (55%)	3,876	1,028.7	22%	-11%
	<u>Urban</u> 309,195 (45%)	13,603	4,399.8	78%	-2%
1985					
	<u>Rural</u> 386,755 (56%)	3,991	1,031.9	22%	-3%
	<u>Urban</u> 299,245 (45%)	14,165	4,733.6	78%	+8%

*Rate per 100,000 population

While just over one-half of the state's population is "rural," the rural areas have contributed only about one-quarter of the index crime reported annually, as seen in Table XVII.

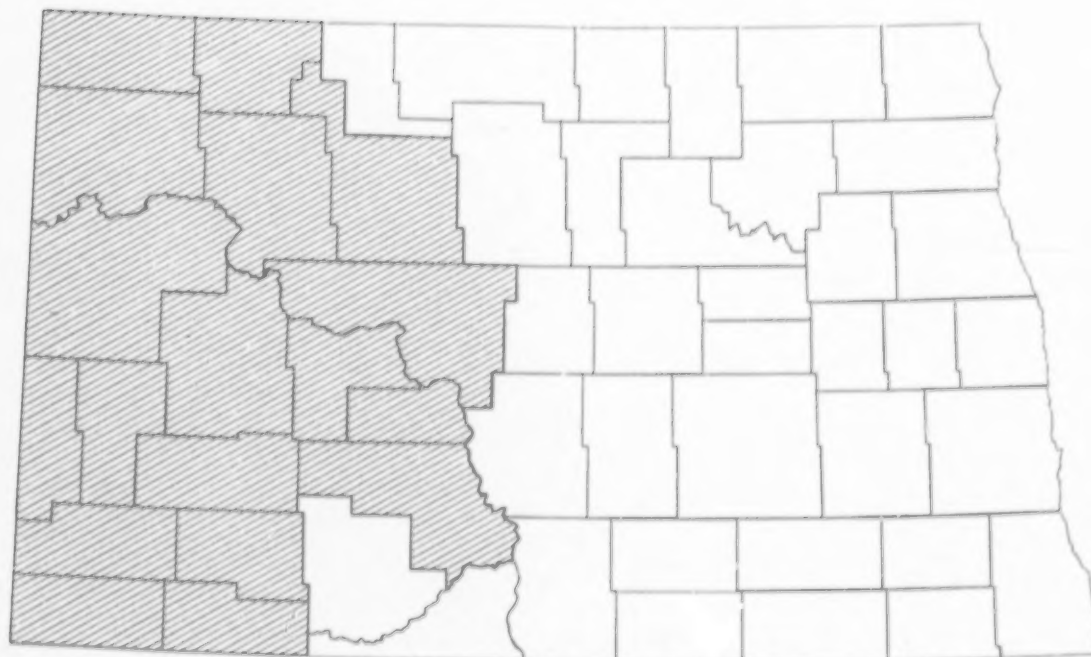
The rural index crime rate decreased by 3 percent from 1984 to 1985, while the urban index crime rate increased 8 percent for the same period.

East - West

In response to inquiries in 1979 concerning the impact of energy development on crime in western North Dakota, 18 western counties were selected for comparison with the rest of the state. The specific counties selected are those in the shaded portions of the map in Figure XXI below. This 18-county area continues to be monitored in order to try to identify the effects of the rise and decline of energy development on reported crimes.

FIGURE XXI

Western North Dakota Energy Development Area



18 Western Counties



Rest of State (35 Counties)

Table XVIII presents UCR index offenses by east-west areas for the years 1977 and 1980-1985.

From 1977 through 1983 -- years in which oil development played a key role in western North Dakota's industrial and socioeconomic outlook -- the western percent of the state total crime index rose consistently, going from 23% to 32%. In 1984, it dropped to 25%, but increased again to 28% in 1985. It remains to be seen what the next few years will reveal about the effects of the spurt of industry and concurrent rise in population which occurred in western North Dakota such a short time ago.

TABLE XVIII

UCR Crime Index Offenses by East-West Areas
North Dakota, 1977, 1980-1985

YEAR	State ^a Area	Total Crime Index	Violent Crime	Property Crime	Murder and Non-Negligent Homicide	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft
1985	State Total	18,156	324	17,835	9	51	43	221	2,889	14,144	802
	Eastern Two-thirds	13,044	232	12,814	6	34	38	154	2,136	10,125	553
	Western One-third	5,112	92	5,021	3	17	5	67	753	4,019	249
	Percent of State Total (West)	28%	28%	28%	33%	33%	12%	30%	26%	28%	31%
1984	State Total	17,479	361	17,118	12	87	50	212	2,697	13,682	739
	Eastern Two-thirds	13,056	267	12,789	9	63	42	153	1,973	10,275	541
	Western One-third	4,423	94	4,329	3	24	8	59	724	3,407	198
	Percent of State Total (West)	25%	26%	25%	25%	28%	16%	28%	27%	25%	27%
1983	State Total	18,010	365	17,645	17	84	53	211	2,933	13,845	867
	Eastern Two-thirds	12,284	258	12,026	9	53	42	160	2,104	9,348	574
	Western One-third	5,726	107	5,619	8	31	11	51	829	4,497	293
	Percent of State Total (West)	32%	29%	32%	47%	37%	21%	24%	28%	32%	34%
1982	State Total	17,601	415	17,186	5	66	88	256	3,053	13,198	935
	Eastern Two-thirds	12,184	282	11,902	1	48	69	167	2,042	9,254	606
	Western One-third	5,417	133	5,284	4	18	19	89	1,011	3,944	329
	Percent of State Total (West)	31%	32%	31%	80%	27%	22%	35%	33%	30%	35%
1981	State Total	19,681	444	19,237	16	57	85	287	3,295	14,858	1,084
	Eastern Two-thirds	13,944	297	13,647	12	34	66	186	2,310	10,703	632
	Western One-third	5,737	147	5,590	4	23	19	101	985	4,155	452
	Percent of State Total (West)	29%	33%	29%	25%	40%	22%	35%	30%	28%	42%
1980	State Total	19,328	354	18,974	13	63	51	132	3,182	14,618	1,176
	Eastern Two-thirds	14,323	227	14,096	12	46	42	132	2,349	10,906	842
	Western One-third	5,005	127	4,878	1	17	9	100	833	3,712	332
	Percent of State Total (West)	26%	36%	26%	8%	27%	18%	43%	26%	25%	28%
1977	State Total	16,205	433	15,772	6	55	87	285	2,888	11,949	935
	Eastern Two-thirds	12,530	312	12,218	5	43	66	207	2,292	9,816	754
	Western One-third	3,675	121	3,554	1	12	21	78	596	2,135	181
	Percent of State Total (West)	23%	28%	23%	17%	23%	24%	27%	21%	18%	19%

^aWestern one-third includes 18 counties: Adams, Billings, Bowman, Burbo, Divide, Dunn, Golden Valley, Hettinger, McKeessie, McLean, Mercer, Morton, Mountreil, Oliver, Slope, Stark, Ward, and Williams. Eastern two-thirds is the remaining 35 counties.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Sample Forms Used by Local Law
Enforcement Agencies to Report
to UCR Program

1 CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	2 Base Rate	3 OFFENSES REPORTED OR KNOWN TO POLICE (INCLUDE "UNFOUNDED" AND ATTEMPTS)	4 UNFOUNDED, I.E. FALSE OR BASELESS COMPLAINTS	5 NUMBER OF ACTUAL OFFENSES (COLUMN 3 MINUS COLUMN 4) (INCLUDE ATTEMPTS)	6 TOTAL OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST OR EXCEPTIONAL MEANS (INCLUDES COL. 6)	7 NUMBER OF CLEARANCES INVOLVING ONLY PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE
1. CRIMINAL HOMICIDE*						
a. MURDER AND NONNEGLIGENT HOMICIDE (score at-tempts as aggravated assault if homicide reported, submit Supplementary Homicide Report)	18					
b. MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENCE	12					
2. FORCIBLE RAPE TOTAL	20					
a. Rape by Force	21					
b. Attempts to commit Forcible Rape	22					
3. ROBBERY TOTAL	50					
a. Firearm	21					
b. Knife or Cutting Instrument	22					
c. Other Dangerous Weapon	23					
d. Strong Arm (Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc.)	34					
4. ASSAULT TOTAL	40					
a. Firearm	41					
b. Knife or Cutting Instrument	42					
c. Other Dangerous Weapon	43					
d. Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc. - Aggravated Injury	44					
e. Other Assaults Simple, Not Aggravated	45					
5. BURGLARY TOTAL	60					
a. Forcible Entry	61					
b. Unlawful Entry - No Force	62					
c. Attempted Forcible Entry	63					
6. LARCENY-THEFT TOTAL (Except Motor Vehicle Theft)	60					
7. MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT TOTAL	70					
a. Autos	71					
b. Trucks and Buses	72					
c. Other Vehicles	73					
GRAND TOTAL	27					

CHECKING ANY OF THE APPROPRIATE BLOCKS BELOW WILL ELIMINATE YOUR NEED TO SUBMIT REPORTS WHEN THE VALUES ARE ZERO. THIS WILL ALSO AID THE NATIONAL PROGRAM IN ITS QUALITY CONTROL EFFORTS.

- ☐ NO SUPPLEMENTARY HOMICIDE REPORT SUBMITTED SINCE NO MURDERS, JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDES, OR MANSLAUGHTERS BY NEGLIGENCE OCCURRED IN THIS JURISDICTION DURING THE MONTH.
- ☐ NO SUPPLEMENT TO RETURN A REPORT SINCE NO CRIME OFFENSES OR RECOVERY OF PROPERTY REPORTED DURING THE MONTH.
- ☐ NO LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS KILLED OR ASSAULTED REPORT SINCE NONE OF THE OFFICERS WERE ASSAULTED OR KILLED DURING THE MONTH.

- ☐ NO AGE, SEX, RACE, AND ETHNIC ORIGIN OF PERSONS ARRESTED UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE REPORT SINCE NO ARRESTS OF PERSONS WITHIN THIS AGE GROUP.

- ☐ NO AGE, SEX, RACE, AND ETHNIC ORIGIN OF PERSONS ARRESTED 18 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER REPORT SINCE NO ARRESTS OF PERSONS WITHIN THIS AGE GROUP.

- ☐ NO MONTHLY RETURN OF ARSON OFFENSES KNOWN TO LAW ENFORCEMENT REPORT SINCE NO ARSONS OCCURRED.

DO NOT USE THIS SPACE

INITIALS	
RECORDED	
EDITED	
ENTERED	
ADJUSTED	
CORRECTED	

Month and Year of Report

Agency Identifier

Population

Date

Prepared By

Title

Agency and State

Chief, Commissioner, Sheriff or Superintendent

**SUPPLEMENT TO RETURN A
MONTHLY RETURN OF OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE**

4-231a (Rev. 6-23-78)
Form Approved
OMB No. 43-R0538

This form deals with the nature of crime and the monetary value of property stolen and recovered. The total offenses recorded on the form should be the same as the number of actual offenses listed in Column 4 of the Return A for each crime class. Include attempted crimes on this form, but do not include unfounded offenses. If you cannot complete the report in all areas, please record as much information as is available. Tally sheets will be sent upon request.

PROPERTY BY TYPE AND VALUE

Type of Property (1)	Data Entry	Monetary Value of Property Stolen in Your Jurisdiction	
		Stolen (2)	Recovered (3)
(A) Currency, Notes, Etc.	01	\$	\$
(B) Jewelry and Precious Metals	02		
(C) Clothing and Furs	03		
(D) Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles	04		
(E) Office Equipment	05		
(F) Televisions, Radios, Stereos, Etc.	06		
(G) Firearms	07		
(H) Household Goods	08		
(I) Consumable Goods	09		
(J) Livestock	10		
(K) Miscellaneous	11		
TOTAL	00	\$	\$

The total of this column should agree with the Grand Total (DATA ENTRY 77) shown on page 2.

Include in this column all property recovered even though stolen in prior months. The above is an accounting for only that property stolen in your jurisdiction. This will include property recovered for you by other jurisdictions, but not property you recover for them.

DATE _____

PREPARED BY _____

TITLE _____

CHIEF, COMMISSIONER, SHERIFF OR SUPERINTENDENT _____

MONTH AND YEAR OF REPORT _____

AGENCY IDENTIFIER _____

POPULATION _____

AGENCY AND STATE _____

DO NOT USE THIS SPACE	
	INITIALS
RECORDED	
EDITED	
ENTERED	
ADJUSTED	
CORRES.	

PROPERTY STOLEN BY CLASSIFICATION

CLASSIFICATION	DATA ENTRY	Number of Actual Offenses (Column 4 Return A)	Monetary Value of Property Stolen
1. MURDER AND NONNEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	12		\$
2. FORCIBLE RAPE	20		\$
3. ROBBERY			
(a) HIGHWAY (streets, alleys, etc.)	31		
(b) COMMERCIAL HOUSE (except c, d, and f)	22		
(c) GAS OR SERVICE STATION	33		
(d) CONVENIENCE STORE	34		
(e) RESIDENCE (anywhere on premises)	35		
(f) BANK	36		
(g) MISCELLANEOUS	37		
TOTAL ROBBERY			\$
5. BURGLARY - BREAKING OR ENTERING			
(a) RESIDENCE (dwelling)			
(1) NIGHT (6 p.m. - 6 a.m.)	51		
(2) DAY (6 a.m. - 6 p.m.)	52		
(3) UNKNOWN	53		
(b) NON-RESIDENCE (store, office, etc.)			
(1) NIGHT (6 p.m. - 6 a.m.)	54		
(2) DAY (6 a.m. - 6 p.m.)	55		
(3) UNKNOWN	56		
TOTAL BURGLARY	50		\$
6. LARCENY - THEFT (Except Motor Vehicle Theft)			
(a) \$200 AND OVER	61		
(b) \$50 TO \$200	62		
(c) UNDER \$50	63		
TOTAL LARCENY (Same as Item 6X)	60		\$
7. MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT (Include Alleged Joy Ride)	70		\$
GRAND TOTAL - ALL ITEMS	77		\$
ADDITIONAL ANALYSIS OF LARCENY AND MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT			
6X. NATURE OF LARCENIES UNDER ITEM 6			
(a) POCKET-PICKING	81		
(b) PURSE SNATCHING	82		
(c) SHOPLIFTING	83		
(d) FROM MOTOR VEHICLES (except e)	84		
(e) MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS AND ACCESSORIES	85		
(f) BICYCLES	86		
(g) FROM BUILDING (except c and h)	87		
(h) FROM ANY COIN-OPERATED MACHINES (parking meters, etc.)	88		
(i) ALL OTHER	89		
TOTAL LARCENIES (Same as Item 6)	80		\$
7X. MOTOR VEHICLES RECOVERED			
(a) STOLEN LOCALLY AND RECOVERED LOCALLY	91		
(b) STOLEN LOCALLY AND RECOVERED BY OTHER JURISDICTIONS	92		
(c) TOTAL LOCALLY STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLES RECOVERED (a & b)	90		
(d) STOLEN IN OTHER JURISDICTIONS AND RECOVERED LOCALLY	93		

AGE, SEX, RACE, AND ETHNIC ORIGIN OF PERSONS ARRESTED

18 years of age and over

(Include those released without having been formally charged)

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES		SEX	AGE												RACE				ETHNIC ORIGIN	
			18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	White	Black	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic	Not Hispanic
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	01a	Male																		
		Female																		
Manslaughter by Negligence	01b	Male																		
		Female																		
Forcible Rape	02	Male																		
		Female																		
Robbery	03	Male																		
		Female																		
Aggravated Assault (Return A-4a-d)	04	Male																		
		Female																		
Burglary--Breaking or Entering	05	Male																		
		Female																		
Larceny--Theft (Except Motor Vehicle Theft)	06	Male																		
		Female																		
Motor Vehicle Theft	07	Male																		
		Female																		
Other Assaults (Return A-4e)	08	Male																		
		Female																		
Arson	09	Male																		
		Female																		
Forgery & Counterfeiting	10	Male																		
		Female																		
Fraud	11	Male																		
		Female																		
Embezzlement	12	Male																		
		Female																		
Stolen Property, Buying, Receiving, Possessing	13	Male																		
		Female																		
Vandalism	14	Male																		
		Female																		
Weapons, Carrying, Possessing, etc.	15	Male																		
		Female																		
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	16	Male																		
		Female																		
Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape and Prostitution)	17	Male																		
		Female																		
Drug Abuse Violations	18	Male																		
		Female																		
(1) Sale/Manufacturing	18a	Male																		
		Female																		
Opium or Cocaine and Their Derivatives (Morphine, Heroin, Codeine)	a	Male																		
		Female																		
Marijuana	b	Male																		
		Female																		
Synthetic Narcotics--Manufactured Narcotics Which Can Cause True Drug Addiction (Demerol, Methadone)	c	Male																		
		Female																		
Other--Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs (Barbiturates, Benzodrine)	d	Male																		
		Female																		
(2) Possession	18e	Male																		
		Female																		
Opium or Cocaine and Their Derivatives (Morphine, Heroin, Codeine)	e	Male																		
		Female																		
Marijuana	f	Male																		
		Female																		
Synthetic Narcotics--Manufactured Narcotics Which Can Cause True Drug Addiction (Demerol, Methadone)	g	Male																		
		Female																		
Other--Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs (Barbiturates, Benzodrine)	h	Male																		
		Female																		
Gambling	19	Male																		
		Female																		
Bookmaking (Horse and Sport Book)	a	Male																		
		Female																		
Numbers and Lottery	b	Male																		
		Female																		
All Other Gambling	c	Male																		
		Female																		
Offenses Against Family and Children	20	Male																		
		Female																		
Driving Under The Influence	21	Male																		
		Female																		
Liquor Laws	22	Male																		
		Female																		
Drunkenness	23	Male																		
		Female																		
Disorderly Conduct	24	Male																		
		Female																		
Vagrancy	25	Male																		
		Female																		
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	26	Male																		
		Female																		
Suspicion	27	Male																		
		Female																		
TOTAL																				

(INSTRUCTIONS ON PAGE 4)

APPENDIX B

UCR Offense Definitions

OFFENSES IN UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING

Offenses in Uniform Crime Reporting are divided into two groupings designated as Part I and Part II crimes. Information on the number of Part I offenses known to law enforcement, the number cleared by arrest or exceptional means, and the number of persons arrested is reported monthly. Arrest data are reported for Part I and Part II offenses. The Crime Index is composed of offenses 1-7 with the exception as noted in item 1 below.

NOTE: The classifications of these offenses for UCR reporting purposes are based on law enforcement investigation as opposed to determination by a court, medical examiner, jury, or other judicial hearing.

Part I offenses are as follows:

1. Criminal homicide. -- a. Murder and non-negligent manslaughter: the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another. Deaths caused by negligence, attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, and justifiable homicides are excluded. Justifiable homicides are limited to: (1) the killing of a felon by a law enforcement officer in the line of duty; and (2) the killing of a felon by a private citizen. b. Manslaughter by negligence: the killing of another person through gross negligence. Excludes traffic fatalities. While manslaughter by negligence is a Part I crime, it is not included in the Crime Index.

2. Forcible rape. -- The carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Included are rapes by force and attempts or assaults to rape. Statutory offenses (no force used -- victim under age of consent) are excluded.

3. Robbery. -- The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

4. Aggravated assault. -- An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Simple assaults are excluded.

5. Burglary -- breaking or entering. -- The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. Attempted forcible entry is included.

6. Larceny-theft (except motor vehicle theft). -- The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Examples are thefts of bicycles or automobile accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or the stealing of any property or

article which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Attempted larcenies are included. Embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, worthless checks, etc., are excluded.

7. Motor vehicle theft. -- The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. A motor vehicle is self-propelled and runs on the surface and not on rails. Specifically excluded from this category are motorboats, construction equipment, airplanes, and farming equipment.

8. Arson. -- Any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

The Part II offenses are:

9. Other assaults (simple). -- Assaults or attempted assaults where no weapon was used or which did not result in serious or aggravated injury to the victim.

10. Forgery and counterfeiting. -- Making, altering, uttering, or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false which is made to appear true. Attempts are included.

11. Fraud. -- Fraudulent conversion and obtaining money or property by false pretenses. Included are larceny by bailee and bad checks except forgeries and counterfeiting.

12. Embezzlement. -- Misappropriation or misapplication of money or property entrusted to one's care, custody, or control.

13. Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing. -- Buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property, including attempts.

14. Vandalism. -- Willful or malicious destruction, injury, disfigurement, or defacement of any public or private property, real or personal, without consent of the owner or person having custody or control.

15. Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc. -- All violations of regulations or statutes controlling the carrying, using, possessing, furnishing, and manufacturing of deadly weapons or silencers. Included are attempts.

16. Prostitution and commercialized vice. -- Sex offenses of a commercialized nature, such as prostitution, keeping a bawdy house, procuring, or transporting women for immoral purposes. Attempts are included.

17. Sex offenses (except forcible rape, prostitution, and commercialized vice). -- Statutory rape and offenses against chastity, common decency, morals and the like. Attempts are included.

18. Drug abuse violations. -- State and local offenses relating to narcotic drugs, such as unlawful possession, sale, use, growing and manufacturing of narcotic drugs.

19. Gambling. -- Promoting, permitting, or engaging in illegal gambling.

20. Offenses against the family and children. -- Non-support, neglect, desertion, or abuse of family and children.

21. Driving under the influence. -- Driving or operating any vehicle or common carrier while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics.

22. Liquor laws. -- State or local liquor law violations, except "drunkenness" (offense 23) and "driving under the influence" (offense 21). Federal violations are excluded.

23. Drunkenness. -- Drunkenness or intoxication. Excluded is "driving under the influence" (offense 21).

24. Disorderly conduct. -- Breach of the peace.

25. Vagrancy. -- Vagabondage, begging, loitering, etc.

26. All other offenses. -- All violations of state or local laws, except offenses 1-25 and traffic offenses.

27. Suspicion. -- No specific offense; suspect released without formal charges being placed.

28. Curfew and loitering laws. -- Offenses relating to violation of local curfew or loitering ordinances where such laws exist.

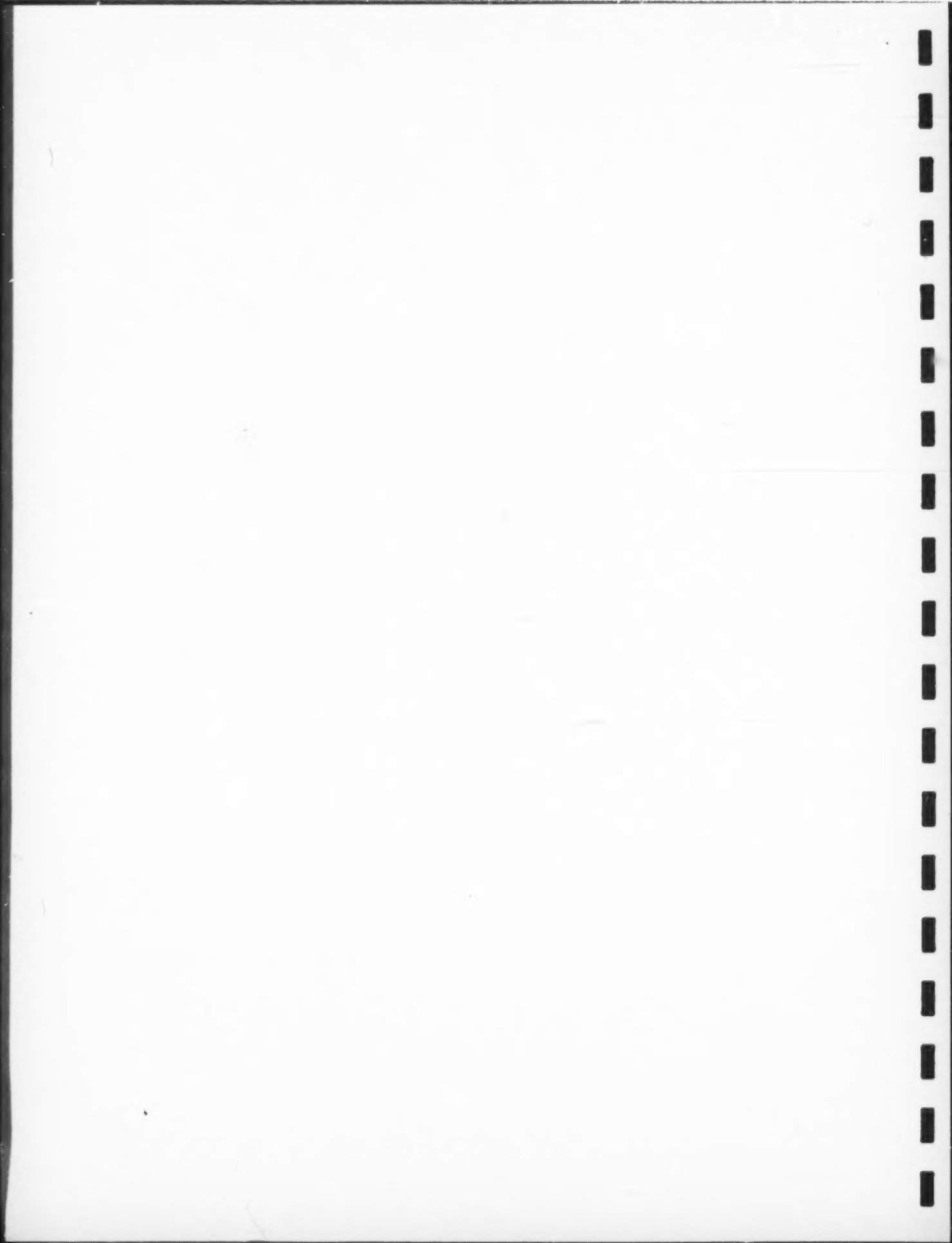
29. Runaways. -- Limited to juveniles taken into protective custody under provisions of local statutes.

APPENDIX C

Population Statistics

North Dakota Population Figures Used in
All Calculations in This Report
Arranged by Reporting Jurisdiction

Adams County	3,559	Morton County	10,000
Barnes County	6,251	Mandan	16,364
Valley City	7,908	County Total	26,464
County Total	14,159	Mountrail County	8,114
Benson County	8,007	Nelson County	5,084
Billings County	1,281	Oliver County	2,504
Bottineau County	9,526	Pembina County	10,436
Bowman County	2,288	Pierce County	2,868
Bowman	2,108	Rugby	3,356
County Total	4,396	County Total	6,224
Burke County	3,833	Ramsey County	5,667
Burleigh County	10,956	Devils Lake	7,560
Bismarck	46,807	County Total	13,227
County Total	57,763	Ransom County	4,349
Cass County	17,323	Lisbon	2,269
Fargo	63,793	County Total	6,618
West Fargo	11,243	Renville County	3,633
County Total	92,359	Richland County	10,308
Cavalier County	5,151	Wahpeton	9,701
Langdon	2,271	County Total	20,009
County Total	7,422	Rolette County	12,775
Dickey County	5,288	Sargent County	5,479
Ellendale	1,850	Sheridan County	2,742
County Total	7,138	Slope County	1,216
Divide County	3,521	Stark County	9,332
Dunn County	5,143	Dickinson	19,312
Eddy County	3,520	County Total	28,644
Emmons County	5,879	Steele County	3,006
Foster County	2,049	Stutsman County	7,839
Carrington	2,618	Jamestown	16,543
County Total	4,667	County Total	24,382
Golden Valley County	2,728	Towner County	4,136
Grand Forks County	23,474	Traill County	5,884
Grand Forks	35,024	Hillsboro	1,597
UND	10,000	Mayville	2,192
County Total	68,498	County Total	9,673
Grant County	4,338	Walsh County	10,321
Hettinger County	4,140	Grafton	5,428
Kidder County	3,857	County Total	15,749
LaMoure County	6,366	Ward County	26,982
Logan County	3,439	Minot	34,071
McHenry County	7,745	County Total	61,053
McIntosh County	4,634	Wells County	4,420
McKenzie County	6,416	Harvey	2,538
Watford City	2,374	County Total	6,958
County Total	8,790	Williams County	11,147
McLean County	12,683	Williston	16,979
Mercer County	9,638	County Total	28,126
Hazen	3,096		
County Total	12,734		
		Statewide	686,000



APPENDIX D

Number and Rate of Index Offenses
by Reporting Jurisdiction

NUMBER AND RATE OF INDEX CRIMES
BY REPORTING JURISDICTION
NORTH DAKOTA, 1985

The rate per 100,000 population is shown in parentheses immediately below the actual number of incidents reported for each offense-type. (In order to compare these rates with those found throughout the body of this report, move the decimal two places to the left to make these rates per 1,000 population.) A county-wide total is shown for each of those counties having more than one reporting jurisdiction within the geographic boundaries.

County	Reporting Jurisdiction	Index Crime	Murder/ Non-Negligent Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Adams	County S.O.	23 (646.2)					7 (196.7)	13 (365.3)	3 (84.3)
Barnes	County S.O.	69 (1,103.8)				5 (80.0)	29 (463.9)	31 (495.9)	4 (66.0)
	Valley City P.D.	112 (1,416.3)		2 (25.3)		2 (25.3)	12 (151.7)	94 (1,188.7)	2 (25.3)
	County-wide total	181 (1,278.3)		2 (14.1)		7 (49.4)	41 (289.6)	125 (882.8)	6 (42.4)
Benson	County S.O.	100 (1,248.9)					39 (487.1)	54 (674.4)	7 (87.4)
Billings	County S.O.	15 (1,171.0)					2 (156.1)	12 (936.8)	1 (78.1)
Bottineau	County S.O.	98 (1,028.8)		2 (21.0)		2 (21.0)	6 (63.0)	80 (839.8)	8 (84.0)
Bowman	County S.O.	28 (1,223.8)					2 (87.4)	26 (1,136.4)	
	Bowman P.D.	36 (1,707.8)					1 (47.4)	34 (1,612.9)	1 (47.4)
	County-wide total	64 (1,455.9)					3 (68.2)	60 (1,364.9)	1 (22.7)
Burke	County S.O.	25 (652.2)						25 (652.2)	
Burleigh	County S.O.	161 (1,469.5)		2 (18.3)	1 (9.1)	7 (63.9)	21 (191.7)	114 (1,040.5)	16 (146.0)
	Bismarck P.D.	2,576 (5,503.5)	1 (2.1)	5 (10.7)	11 (23.5)	19 (40.6)	387 (826.8)	2,045 (4,369.0)	108 (230.7)
	County-wide total	2,737 (4,738.3)	1 (1.7)	7 (12.1)	12 (26.8)	26 (45.0)	408 (706.3)	2,159 (3,737.7)	124 (214.7)
Cass	County S.O.	174 (1,004.4)				11 (63.5)	49 (282.9)	99 (571.5)	15 (86.6)
	Fargo P.D.	3,855 (6,043.0)	2 (3.2)	4 (6.3)	13 (20.4)	31 (48.6)	555 (870.0)	3,109 (4,873.6)	142 (226.6)
	West Fargo P.D.	295 (2,623.9)		3 (26.7)	2 (17.8)	2 (17.8)	60 (533.7)	213 (1,894.5)	15 (133.4)
	County-wide total	4,324 (4,681.7)	2 (2.2)	7 (7.6)	15 (16.2)	44 (47.6)	664 (718.9)	3,421 (3,704.0)	172 (186.2)
Cavalier	County S.O.	73 (1,417.2)				1 (19.4)	10 (194.1)	59 (1,145.4)	3 (58.2)
	Langdon P.D.	40 (1,761.3)			2 (88.1)	3 (132.1)	9 (396.3)	23 (1,012.8)	3 (132.1)
	County-wide total	113 (1,522.5)			2 (26.9)	4 (53.9)	19 (256.0)	82 (1,104.8)	6 (80.8)
Dickey	County S.O.	67 (1,267.0)					17 (321.5)	47 (888.8)	3 (56.7)
	Ellendale P.D.	9 (486.5)					1 (54.1)	8 (432.4)	
	County-wide total	76 (1,064.7)					18 (252.2)	55 (770.5)	3 (42.0)
Divide	County S.O.	35 (994.0)				2 (56.8)	18 (511.2)	12 (340.8)	3 (85.2)
Dunn	County S.O.	97 (1,886.1)				3 (58.3)	34 (661.1)	59 (1,147.2)	1 (19.4)
Eddy	County S.O.	45 (1,278.4)		1 (28.4)			18 (511.4)	22 (625.0)	4 (113.6)
Emmons	County S.O.	49 (833.5)					24 (408.2)	25 (425.2)	

Foster	County S.O.	13 (634.5)				4 (195.2)	8 (390.4)	1 (48.8)
	Carrington P.D.	41 (1,566.1)				6 (229.2)	31 (1,184.1)	4 (152.8)
	County-wide total	54 (1,157.1)				10 (214.3)	39 (835.7)	5 (107.1)
Golden Valley	County S.O.	29 (1,063.0)				3 (110.0)	26 (953.1)	
Grand Forks	County S.O.	119 (506.9)	4 (17.0)	1 (4.3)	2 (8.5)	27 (115.0)	78 (332.3)	7 (29.8)
	Grand Forks P.D.	2,108 (6,018.7)	4 (11.4)	5 (14.3)	26 (74.2)	316 (902.2)	1,674 (4,779.6)	83 (237.0)
	UND	281 (2,810.0)			4 (40.0)	6 (60.0)	263 (2,630.0)	8 (80.0)
	County-wide total	2,508 (3,661.4)	8 (11.7)	6 (8.8)	32 (46.7)	349 (509.5)	2,015 (2,941.7)	98 (143.1)
Grant	County S.O.	35 (806.8)				2 (46.1)	32 (737.7)	1 (23.1)
Hettinger	County S.O.	11 (265.7)	1 (24.2)			4 (96.6)	6 (144.9)	
Kidder	County S.O.	45 (1,166.7)				12 (311.1)	30 (777.8)	3 (77.8)
LaMoure	County S.O.	8 (125.7)					8 (125.7)	
Logan	County S.O.	9 (261.7)				3 (87.2)	6 (174.5)	
McHenry	County S.O.	41 (529.4)			3 (38.7)	15 (193.7)	22 (284.1)	1 (12.9)
McIntosh	County S.O.	39 (841.6)	1 (21.6)		2 (43.2)	7 (151.1)	27 (582.6)	2 (43.2)
McKenzie	County S.O.	75 (1,169.0)				13 (202.6)	60 (935.2)	2 (31.2)
	Watford City P.D.	93 (3,917.4)		1 (42.1)	11 (463.4)	11 (463.4)	66 (2,780.1)	4 (168.5)
	County-wide total	168 (1,911.3)		1 (11.4)	11 (125.1)	24 (273.0)	126 (1,433.4)	6 (68.3)
McLean	County S.O.	203 (1,600.6)			3 (23.7)	46 (362.7)	148 (1,166.9)	6 (47.3)
Mercer	County S.O.	74 (767.8)				8 (83.0)	57 (591.4)	9 (93.4)
	Hazen P.D.	32 (1,033.6)	1 (32.3)			7 (226.1)	21 (678.3)	3 (96.9)
	County-wide total	106 (832.4)	1 (7.9)			15 (117.8)	78 (612.5)	12 (94.2)
Morton	County S.O.	95 (940.6)			2 (19.8)	15 (148.5)	72 (712.9)	6 (59.4)
	Mandan P.D.	451 (2,756.0)			14 (85.6)	39 (238.3)	376 (2,297.7)	22 (134.4)
	County-wide total	546 (2,063.2)			16 (60.5)	54 (204.1)	448 (1,692.9)	28 (105.8)
Mountrail	County S.O.	71 (875.0)				12 (147.9)	58 (714.8)	1 (12.3)
Nelson	County S.O.	50 (983.5)			1 (19.7)	19 (373.7)	28 (550.7)	2 (39.3)
Oliver	County S.O.	22 (844.9)				4 (153.6)	18 (691.2)	
Pembina	County S.O.	101 (967.8)			2 (19.2)	37 (354.5)	58 (555.8)	4 (38.3)
Pierce	County S.O.	25 (871.7)			1 (34.9)	1 (34.9)	23 (802.0)	
	Rugby P.D.	43 (1,281.3)					43 (1,281.3)	
	County-wide total	68 (1,092.5)			1 (16.1)	1 (16.1)	66 (1,060.4)	
Ramsey	County S.O.	94 (1,658.7)				24 (423.5)	67 (1,182.3)	3 (52.9)
	Devils Lake P.D.	400 (5,291.0)	2 (26.5)		13 (172.0)	68 (899.5)	300 (3,968.3)	17 (224.9)
	County-wide total	494 (3,734.8)	2 (15.1)		13 (98.3)	92 (695.5)	367 (2,774.6)	20 (151.2)
Ransom	County S.O.	26 (597.8)				6 (138.0)	19 (436.9)	1 (23.0)

	Lisbon P.D.	11 (484.8)			1 (44.1)	5 (220.4)	4 (176.3)	1 (44.1)
	County-wide total	37 (559.1)			1 (15.1)	11 (166.2)	23 (347.5)	2 (30.2)
Renville	County S.O.	22 (605.6)				4 (110.1)	16 (440.4)	2 (55.1)
Richland	County S.O.	100 (970.1)			6 (58.2)	19 (184.3)	71 (688.8)	4 (38.8)
	Wahpeton	348 (3,587.3)			1 (10.3)	62 (639.1)	279 (2,876.0)	6 (61.8)
	County-wide total	448 (2,239.0)			7 (35.0)	81 (404.8)	350 (1,749.2)	10 (50.0)
Rolette	County S.O.	148 (1,158.5)	1 (7.8)	1 (7.8)	3 (23.5)	37 (289.6)	94 (735.8)	12 (93.9)
Sargent	County S.O.	56 (1,022.1)				7 (127.8)	48 (876.1)	1 (18.3)
Sheridan	County S.O.	22 (802.3)				4 (145.9)	18 (656.5)	
Slope	County S.O.	4 (328.9)	2 (164.5)			2 (164.5)		
Stark	County S.O.	75 (803.7)	1 (10.7)			14 (150.0)	55 (589.4)	5 (53.6)
	Dickinson P.D.	657 (3,402.0)	1 (5.2)		18 (93.2)	123 (636.9)	490 (2,537.3)	25 (129.5)
	County-wide total	732 (2,555.5)	2 (7.0)		18 (62.8)	137 (478.3)	545 (1,902.7)	30 (104.7)
Steele	County S.O.	4 (133.1)				3 (99.8)	1 (33.3)	
Stutsman	County S.O.	82 (1,046.1)	1 (12.8)		3 (38.8)	23 (293.4)	52 (663.3)	3 (38.3)
	Jamestown P.D.	550 (3,324.7)	2 (12.1)	2 (12.1)	1 (6.0)	103 (622.6)	415 (2,508.6)	27 (163.2)
	County-wide total	632 (2,592.1)	3 (12.3)	2 (8.2)	4 (16.4)	126 (516.8)	467 (1,915.3)	30 (123.0)
Towner	County S.O.	24 (580.3)				9 (217.6)	13 (314.3)	2 (48.4)
Traill	County S.O.	70 (1,189.7)				29 (492.9)	36 (611.8)	5 (85.0)
	Hillsboro P.D.	1 (62.6)				1 (62.6)		
	Mayville P.D.	10 (456.2)				2 (91.2)	7 (319.3)	1 (45.6)
	County-wide total	80 (990.6)				31 (383.9)	43 (532.4)	6 (74.3)
Walsh	County S.O.	127 (1,230.5)	1 (9.7)	1 (9.7)	1 (9.7)	19 (184.1)	101 (978.6)	5 (48.4)
	Grafton P.D.	171 (3,150.3)			2 (36.8)	7 (129.0)	153 (2,818.7)	9 (165.8)
	County-wide total	298 (1,892.2)	1 (6.3)	1 (6.3)	2 (12.7)	26 (165.1)	254 (1,612.8)	14 (88.9)
Ward	County S.O.	199 (737.5)	2 (7.4)	2 (7.4)	1 (3.7)	34 (126.0)	139 (515.2)	21 (77.8)
	Minot P.D.	1,626 (4,772.4)		2 (5.9)	4 (11.7)	7 (20.5)	189 (554.7)	1,361 (3,994.6)
	County-wide total	1,825 (2,989.2)	2 (3.3)	4 (6.6)	4 (6.6)	8 (13.1)	223 (365.3)	1,500 (2,456.9)
Wells	County S.O.	51 (1,153.8)				11 (248.9)	36 (814.5)	4 (90.5)
	Harvey P.D.	47 (1,851.9)				2 (78.8)	41 (1,615.4)	4 (157.6)
	County-wide total	98 (1,408.5)				13 (186.8)	77 (1,106.6)	8 (115.0)
Williams	County S.O.	251 (2,251.7)			1 (9.0)	81 (726.7)	152 (1,363.6)	17 (152.5)
	Williston P.D.	885 (5,212.3)		7 (41.2)	5 (29.4)	84 (494.7)	733 (4,317.1)	56 (329.8)
	County-wide total	1,136 (4,039.0)		7 (24.9)	6 (21.3)	165 (586.6)	885 (3,146.6)	73 (259.5)
*State-wide Total		18,156 (2,646.6)	7 (1.0)	51 (7.4)	43 (6.3)	221 (32.2)	2,889 (421.1)	14,144 (2,061.8)
								802 (116.9)

*Because there were crimes committed on American Indian reservations that were not submitted by any of the Tribal Law Enforcement Councils, the totals here may differ slightly with total numbers seen elsewhere in this report.



APPENDIX E

UCR Reporting, 1985
Percent Contributions Reported by Jurisdiction



UCR Reporting Jurisdictions, 1985
Percent Contributions Reported, by Jurisdiction

<u>Reporting Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Number of Index Offenses</u>	<u>Percent of Total Statewide¹ Index Offenses</u>
Fargo P.D.	3,855	21.2
Bismarck P.D.	2,576	14.2
Grand Forks P.D.	2,108	11.6
Minot P.D.	1,626	9.0
Williston P.D.	885	4.9
Dickinson P.D.	657	3.6
Jamestown P.D.	550	3.0
Mandan P.D.	451	2.5
Devils Lake P.D.	400	2.2
Wahpeton P.D.	348	1.9
West Fargo P.D.	295	1.6
UND Jurisdiction	281	1.5
Williams County S.O.	251	1.4
McLean County S.O.	203	1.1
Ward County S.O.	199	1.1
Cass County S.O.	174	.96
Grafton P.D.	171	.94
Burleigh County S.O.	161	.89
Rolette County S.O.	148	.82
Walsh County S.O.	127	.70
Grand Forks County S.O.	119	.66
Valley City P.D.	112	.62
Pembina County S.O.	101	.56
Richland County S.O.	100	.55
Benson County S.O.	100	.55
Bottineau County S.O. ²	98	.54
Dunn County S.O.	97	.53
Morton County S.O.	95	.52
Ramsey County S.O.	94	.52
Watford City P.D.	93	.51
Stutsman County S.O.	82	.45
Stark County S.O.	75	.41
McKenzie County S.O.	75	.41
Mercer County S.O.	74	.41
Cavalier County S.O.	73	.40
Mountrail County S.O.	71	.39
Traill County S.O.	70	.39
Barnes County S.O.	69	.38
Dickey County S.O.	67	.37
Sargent County S.O.	56	.31
Wells County S.O.	51	.28
Nelson County S.O.	50	.28
Emmons County S.O.	49	.27
Harvey P.D.	47	.26
Eddy County S.O.	45	.25
Kidder County S.O.	45	.25
Rugby P.D.	43	.24
Carrington P.D.	41	.23
McHenry County S.O.	41	.23
Langdon P.D.	40	.22
McIntosh County S.O.	39	.21
Bowman P.D.	36	.20
Divide County S.O.	35	.19
Grant County S.O.	35	.19
Hazen P.D.	32	.18
Golden Valley County S.O.	29	.16
Bowman County S.O.	28	.15
Ransom County S.O.	26	.14
Burke County S.O.	25	.14
Pierce County S.O.	25	.14
Towner County S.O.	24	.13
Adams County S.O.	23	.13
Sheridan County S.O.	22	.12
Oliver County S.O.	22	.12
Renville County S.O.	22	.12
Billings County S.O.	15	.08
Foster County S.O.	13	.07
Hettinger County S.O.	11	.06
Lisbon P.D.	11	.06
Mayville P.D.	10	.06
Ellendale P.D.	9	.05
Logan County S.O.	9	.05
LaMoure County S.O.	8	.04
Steele County S.O.	4	.02
Slope County S.O.	4	.02
Griggs County S.O.	*	*
Sioux County S.O.	*	*

¹Percentages do not add to 100 due to rounding.

²Includes city of Bottineau statistics.



APPENDIX F

U.S. Crime Index Totals

*1985 U.S. CRIME INDEX TOTALS

<u>State</u>	<u>Crime Index Total</u>	<u>Rank</u>
Alabama	3,942.1	37
Alaska	5,877.0	12
Arizona	7,116.2	3
Arkansas	3,585.0	44
California	6,518.0	9
Colorado	6,919.1	4
Connecticut	4,704.8	26
Delaware	4,961.3	22
District of Columbia	8,006.9	1
Florida	7,574.2	2
Georgia	5,110.1	20
Hawaii	5,200.6	19
Idaho	3,908.1	39
Illinois	5,299.7	18
Indiana	3,914.1	38
Iowa	3,942.9	36
Kansas	4,375.1	28
Kentucky	2,947.2	49
Louisiana	5,563.6	14
Maine	3,671.7	43
Maryland	5,372.8	16
Massachusetts	4,757.8	24
Michigan	6,366.3	11
Minnesota	4,134.2	32
Mississippi	3,265.7	46
Missouri	4,366.0	29
Montana	4,549.3	27
Nebraska	3,694.6	42
Nevada	6,574.6	6
New Hampshire	3,251.9	47
New Jersey	5,094.4	21
New Mexico	6,486.2	10
New York	5,588.5	13
North Carolina	4,121.4	33
North Dakota	2,679.4	50
Ohio	4,187.3	30
Oklahoma	5,425.0	15
Oregon	6,729.8	5
Pennsylvania	3,037.4	48
Puerto Rico	3,420.0	45
Rhode Island	4,723.5	25
South Carolina	4,840.5	23
South Dakota	2,640.8	51
Tennessee	4,166.7	31
Texas	6,568.7	7
Utah	5,317.3	17
Vermont	3,888.0	40
Virginia	3,779.1	41
Washington	6,528.8	8
West Virginia	2,252.8	52
Wisconsin	4,016.7	34
Wyoming	4,015.1	35

*Including Washington, D.C. and Puerto Rico

APPENDIX G

Number of Full-Time Law Enforcement Employees,
by UCR Reporting Agency



NUMBER OF FULL-TIME LAW ENFORCEMENT EMPLOYEES
AS OF OCTOBER 31, 1985

North Dakota UCR Agencies

Agency	Law Enforcement Officers		Civilian Employees		Total Full-Time		Population
	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Adams County	4	0	0	1	4	1	3,559
Barnes County	10	0	0	0	10	0	6,251
Valley City	11	0	1	2	12	2	7,908
Benson County	3	1	0	1	3	2	8,007
Billings County	3	1	0	0	3	1	1,281
Bottineau County	8	2	0	3	8	5	9,526
Bowman County	2	0	0	0	2	0	2,288
Bowman	3	0	0	0	3	0	2,108
Burke County	3	0	0	0	3	0	3,833
Burleigh County	28	6	1	0	29	6	10,956
Bismarck	60	5	10	18	70	23	46,807
Cass County	30	8	3	4	33	12	17,323
Fargo	80	6	0	16	80	22	63,793
West Fargo	13	1	1	3	14	4	11,243
Cavalier County	4	0	0	4	4	4	5,151
Langdon	3	0	0	0	3	0	2,271
Dickey County	5	1	0	0	5	1	7,138
Divide County	2	0	0	1	2	1	3,521
Dunn County	3	2	0	0	3	2	5,143
Eddy County	1	1	0	0	1	1	3,520
Emmons County	2	0	0	0	2	0	5,879
Foster County	2	0	0	0	2	0	2,049
Carrington	4	0	0	0	4	0	2,618
Golden Valley County	3	0	0	3	3	3	2,728
Grand Forks County	14	0	1	4	15	4	23,474



Agency	Law Enforcement Officers		Civilian Employees		Total Full-Time			Population
	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total	
Grand Forks	56	3	5	12	61	15	76	35,024
UND Jurisdiction	8	0	1	1	9	1	10	10,000
Grant County	3	0	0	0	3	0	3	4,338
Griggs County	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	3,699
Hettinger County	1	1	0	0	1	1	2	4,140
Hillsboro	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1,597
Kidder County	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	3,857
LaMoure County	2	0	0	1	2	1	3	6,366
Logan County	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	3,439
McHenry County	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	7,745
McIntosh County	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	4,634
McKenzie County	6	1	0	3	6	4	10	6,416
Watford City	4	0	0	0	4	0	4	2,374
McLean County	19	0	0	3	19	3	22	12,683
Mercer County	12	6	0	0	12	6	18	9,638
Hazen	4	1	0	0	4	1	5	3,096
Morton County	19	2	0	4	19	6	25	10,100
Mandan	19	4	2	7	21	11	32	16,364
Mountrail County	5	0	4	0	9	0	9	6,690
Nelson County	4	0	0	1	4	1	5	5,084
New Town	3	0	0	0	3	0	3	1,424
Oliver County	3	1	0	0	3	1	4	2,604
Pembina County	13	0	0	4	13	4	17	10,436
Pierce County	2	0	2	2	4	2	6	2,868
Rugby	5	0	2	2	7	2	9	3,356
Ramsey County	5	0	0	1	5	1	6	5,667
Devils Lake	10	1	0	1	10	2	12	7,560
Ransom County	3	1	0	0	3	1	4	4,349
Lisbon	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	2,269
Renville County	2	0	0	1	2	1	3	3,633

Agency	Law Enforcement Officers		Civilian Employees		Total Full-Time		Population
	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Richland County	6	0	5	1	11	1	10,308
Wahpeton	11	1	4	2	15	3	9,701
Roulette County	3	0	2	1	5	1	12,775
Sargent County	2	1	0	0	2	1	5,479
Sheridan County	1	1	0	0	1	1	2,742
Sioux County	1	0	0	0	1	0	3,824
Slope County	1	0	0	0	1	0	1,216
Stark County	9	0	0	3	9	3	9,332
Dickinson	24	3	1	11	25	14	19,312
Steele County	2	0	0	0	2	0	3,006
Stutsman County	11	2	0	0	11	2	7,839
Jamestown	26	1	0	4	26	5	16,543
Towner County	2	0	0	1	2	1	4,136
Trail County	5	0	0	1	5	1	5,884
Mayville	2	0	0	0	2	0	2,192
Walsh County	10	1	0	0	10	1	10,321
Grafton	10	0	2	0	12	0	5,428
Ward County	28	10	5	6	33	16	26,982
Minot	52	5	3	6	55	11	34,071
Wells County	2	0	0	0	2	0	4,420
Harvey	4	0	0	0	4	0	2,538
Williams County	24	4	0	2	24	6	11,147
Williston	25	1	0	4	25	5	16,979
ND Highway Patrol	115	0	46	35	161	35	196
TOTAL	898	85	101	180	999	265	1,264